REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

YEAR 1902-1903.

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

1. The most salient feature of the year 1902-1903, distinguishing it especially from the other years of the last decade, was the complete disappearance of the famine, which had prevailed for a succession of seasons throughout the length and breadth of the Presidency. The season set in ominously and the holding off of the monsoon in all the most seriously affected districts gave rise to the gravest anxiety, which was, however, dispelled by an abundant rainfall towards the end of the month of August. The numbers in receipt of relief, which had reached the high figure of 400,000 souls, immediately declined, and it was found possible to close all relief works before the beginning of the year 1903. The favourable season made its influence felt in every direction and all classes benefited, but only an unbroken succession of good years could entirely obliterate every trace of the late famine. With the subsidence of famine, however, there was no sign of abatement in plague, which gathered strength during the year and penetrated into districts hitherto immune. The mortality from this cause was higher than in any previous year since the outbreak of the epidemic. In other respects the improvement of the preceding year in the public health was fully maintained and there was a further large reduction in the number of cholera and small-pox cases. The area under cultivation increased throughout the Presidency proper, but was reduced in Sind in consequence of an unusually low inundation. The return to normal conditions had the effect of causing a marked decrease in crime, dacoity in particular being less frequent than in recent years. At the same time the Police were less successful in their efforts to trace and recover stolen property. A decrease in civil litigation was traceable to the disintegrating influence of the plague. To the same cause must be attributed an apparent retrogression in education owing to a much reduced attendance towards the close of the year. In reality, however, due allowance being made for the disorganization caused by plague, a distinct progress was visible in practically every branch of public instruction. The financial results of the year were satisfactory, large increases in the salt and opium revenues indicating returning prosperity. A favourable season throughout the Presidency proper resulted in an increase of 64 lákhs in the Land Revenue collections for the revenue year in spite of the decreased cultivation in Sind. One of the most prominent features of the year was the impetus given to trade by the more favourable seasonal conditions. The sea-borne trade of the Presidency increased in value by more than one crore of rupees, notwithstanding a very heavy decrease in the value of the coasting trade consequent upon an arrest in the movements of food-stuffs. This decrease with a large advance in the exports of grain marked the revival of agricultural prosperity. Introduction.

2. Throughout the year the Right Honourable Henry Stafford Baron Northcote, G.C.I.E., continued to hold the office of Governor and President in Council, while the posts of Second and Third Members of Council were respectively held by the Honourable Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., and the Honourable Mr. Edmund McGildowny Hope Fulton, I.C.S. *Personnel* of Administration.

His Excellency the Governor's movements.

3. His Excellency the Governor left Mahábaleshvar for Poona on 5th June 1902. Short visits were paid to Sholápur (15th—16th July) and to Bombay (21st—22nd July and 25th—27th August). On 8th October His Excellency proceeded from Poona to Mahábaleshvar, returning again on the 10th November. On 18th November he travelled to Broach and on the 20th to Ahmedabad *viá* Mehmadabad. On 25th November he left Ahmedabad for Talod, where he remained three days, and arrived in Bombay on 28th November. The following day His Excellency travelled to Thána, proceeding thence to Poona on the 30th. His Excellency left Poona for Bombay on 9th December and on the 22nd proceeded to Delhi, returning to Bombay on 14th January 1903. Brief visits were paid to Poona (3rd—4th February) and to Surat (13th—17th February) and on the 31st March His Excellency left Bombay for Aden. On the 16th April the Governor returned to Bombay *en route* for Mahábaleshvar, where he arrived on April 17th.

Plague.

4. Plague was prevalent during the year ending the 31st May 1903 to a greater extent than in the preceding year, the figures being—

	Cases.	Deaths.
1902-1903	393,996	298,833
1901-1902	281,740	205,920

During the month of June 1902 the usual general subsidence of plague took place, the numbers of cases and deaths reported being 2,317 and 1,543 respectively. The figures rose during July (6,563 cases, 4,371 deaths), August (18,651 cases, 12,897 deaths), September (36,432 cases, 26,806 deaths), and October (45,091 cases, 33,285 deaths); a slight improvement was noticeable during November (36,049 cases, 27,438 deaths), but it was only temporary and the figures again rose during December (45,132 cases, 34,019 deaths), January (56,522 cases, 42,743 deaths), February (59,907 cases, 46,589 deaths) and March (53,090 cases, 41,277 deaths). In the hot weather the number of cases very largely diminished, 26,857 cases and 22,073 deaths being reported in April and 6,768 cases and 5,455 deaths in May.

In Bombay City the disease was at its worst during February (3,959 cases, 3,499 deaths), March (6,571 cases, 5,871 deaths) and April (6,362 cases, 5,738 deaths).

In Karáchi the disease was present throughout the year, becoming epidemic from December 1902 until the end of the year. There were 3,017 cases and 2,519 deaths in all.

The Districts and Agencies most seriously affected were Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country. Plague was also present in every other district and political agency except Upper Sind, Pálanpur and Sávantvádi, and was epidemic in the districts of Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Thána, Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Kánara, Bijápur and Hyderabad and in the Cutch, Cambay, Akalkot, Aundh, Savanur, Janjira, Sachin and Bhor States, and in several States of the political agencies of Káthiáwár, Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha.

The epidemics which occurred in the towns of Bombay, Karáchi, Belgaum, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Surat were more severe than in the previous year.

There was no important change in the plague administration or plague policy during the year. The control of plague administration in the City of Poona was transferred to the Poona City Municipality. In September 1902 Pálghar and A'nand on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Kalyán on the G. I. P.

Railway, and Poona and Gadag on the S. M. Railway were again made medical inspection stations. In April 1903 the inspection stations at Pálghar, A'nand and Gadag were closed, while Manmár on the G. I. P. Railway, Hotgi and Bijápur on the S. M. Railway, and Ahmedabad and Asarva on the Ahmedabad-Parántij Railway were opened. Sea inspection under the Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations continued on the same lines as in the previous years.

The incidence of the disease among Europeans was as follows:—Bombay City 17 cases, 4 deaths during the year under report, as against 20 cases, 13 deaths in the previous year; in the mofussil 2 cases and no death as against 3 cases and 1 death last year.

People availed themselves of inoculation to a less extent than in the previous year, the distribution of the operations performed being as follows:—

Bombay City	630
Poona City and Cantonment	976
Karáchi City	608
Belgaum City and Cantonment	2,251
Dhárwár District	1,436
Ahmednagar District	2,505
Kaira District	555
Káthiáwár	558
Other places	364

making a total of 9,883. The number of inoculations performed during the year preceding was 14,381.

Native States.

5. Out of the 363 Native States under the political control of the Bombay Government, 15 were under British administration at the beginning of the year. The principal changes in the administration of these States that took place during the year were (1) the installation of His Highness the Jám Sáheb of Navánagar in the Káthiáwár Agency and of the Chief of Sunth in the Rewa Kántha Political Agency upon attaining majority, (2) the abolition of the Khándesh Political Agency, the Dángs coming under the control of the Political Agent, Surat, (3) the redistribution of the Sub-divisions of the Káthiáwár Agency so as to form 3 subordinate agencies.

There was a very marked improvement in the season generally, the rains being abundant, though late and in some places irregular. The rabi crops yielded good outturns in all the Gujarát States, with the exception of the Pálanpur Agency, where locusts did much damage. Heavy rains in December ruined the crops in two tálukas of Sángli and in Kurundvád Senior, but on the whole the season was favourable throughout the Dakhan. Prices were generally easier than in the previous year, and all famine relief works were closed by the end of the monsoon. Public health improved and the birth-rate rose everywhere, but there was a material increase in the number of deaths on account of plague, which in range and virulence surpassed the record of previous years. Pálanpur and Sávantvádi were the only States entirely free from the scourge, every other State suffering from it more or less severely. The most seriously affected Agency was that of the Kolhápur and the Southern Mahrátta Country, in the latter of which alone there were more than 18,000 deaths from plague. The decrease in violent crime noticed in the preceding year was fully maintained, dacoity especially showing a very satisfactory diminution. Plague was mainly responsible for a falling off in registration and civil litigation in the majority of States, as well as for a decrease in the number of schools and the attendance of pupils. The aggregate revenue collections for the year amounted to Rs. 3,93,35,483, an increase of Rs. 1,72,295 over the previous year, but still considerably below the normal. The decline in the sea-borne trade of Cutch

was arrested, but the customs revenues fell off slightly. The import trade of the Káthiáwár maritime States showed a small reduction, but there was a further large increase of 7½ lakhs in the export trade.

Great Trigonometrical Survey.

6. Operations in connection with the Great Trigonometrical Survey were carried on by a party of the Survey of India in the Sind Districts of Sukkur, Hyderabad and Karáchi.

Tidal operations.

7. Automatic tidal observations were continued at the usual stations throughout the year, except at the Perim and Porbandar observatories, which were closed.

Revenue Surveys and Settlements.

8. The survey of four villages was carried out during the year in the Dakhan. Revised rates were introduced in two tálukas of Kolába and Broach and in one táluka each of Thána, Kánara and Ratnágiri.

Bombay Forest Survey.

9. The party of the Survey of India at work in the Presidency continued its operations in the districts of Thána, Násik, Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Sátára, Dhárwár, Belgaum and Ratnágiri.

Land Records.

10. Pending the passing of the Record of Rights Bill the work of the department was confined to the preparation of the Record in three tálukas of the Khándesh District, where the work was pushed on under the special orders of the Collector.

Occupied Land.

11. There was a decrease of more than 100,000 acres in the total area under cultivation in the Presidency and Sind. The decline noted in the two preceding years in the occupied area in the Northern Division was arrested and every district with the exception of Thána showed increases, the extension of cultivation being most marked in Ahmedabad. A large contraction in Khándesh accounted for a decrease in the Central Division of more than 350,000 acres. In the Southern Division there was little variation except in the Kolába District where there was a large increase, while the occupied area in Sind was again enlarged.

Wards' and other estates under the management of Government.

12. The Collectors had 127 estates under management. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer was in charge of 628 estates with a gross revenue demand of Rs. 12,50,000, of which Rs. 7,70,000 were realized. A special inquiry was conducted during the year by Mr. Robertson into the condition of the Ahmedabad Tálukdárs. There were 525 encumbered estates under the Manager of Encumbered Estates in Sind: during the year Rs. 1,70,000 were spent in liquidation of loans and private debts, and the year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 1,28,941.

Legislation.

13. Two measures were passed by the Bombay Legislative Council and assented to by His Excellency the Governor General; the one to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901 and the other to consolidate the law relating to the Bombay City Police. At the close of the year there were six Bills pending.

Police.

14. Exclusive of special forces employed temporarily on plague and famine duty, the total strength of the Police in the Presidency and Sind showed an increase of 169 men, causing a corresponding increase in the cost of establishment. There was a slight improvement in the education of the Police generally. No appreciable variation occurred in the number of punishments inflicted except in the case of the Bombay City Police, where there was a rise of nearly 10 per cent. in departmental punishments. Crime, both cognizable and non-cognizable, showed a marked decrease on the whole, although, owing to the circumstances of the year, the improvement was not shared by Gujarát and Sind and crime increased in Bombay City and on the Railways.

There was, however, except in the City of Bombay, a rise in the amount of property stolen and a falling off in the percentage of recoveries. The decrease in serious crime observed in the previous year was fully maintained, particularly in cases of dacoity. The operations in Khándesh against dacoits were brought to a successful close by the capture of their leaders, and the Koli gangs on the Thána-Násik frontier were almost completely broken up. A notorious Marátha outlaw in the Poona District, Daji Shinde, was captured during the year. There was no appreciable reduction in the percentage of undetected cases; but there was a small improvement in the percentage of cases before the Courts successfully investigated by the Police. Useful results were yielded by the Criminal Investigation and Identification Branches of the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

Vagrants.

15. The total number of vagrants that were admitted into or passed through the Government Workhouses was 86, of whom 4 were females. The charges incurred in connection with these workhouses amounted to Rs. 6,455.

Wild Animals and Snakes.

16. There was a further increase in the number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes, but the cattle mortality decreased by 25 per cent., in spite of the mortality in Kánara rising from 680 to 758 head of cattle. The number of wild animals reported to have been destroyed was less by nearly 50 per cent. than in the previous year. Over one thousand new licenses to carry arms for the protection of crops were granted during the year.

Chemical Analysis.

17. There was a decrease in the number of chemical analyses, chiefly under the head of medico-legal examinations. Cases of human and cattle-poisoning numbered 88 and 110, respectively, arsenic being found in over 70 per cent. of the cases detected.

Criminal Justice.

18. The number of criminal offences reported during the year was less by 8,940 than in the previous year, mainly owing to a very large diminution in offences under the Bombay District Municipal Act. The percentage of cases returned as true rose from 89 to 90. There was no appreciable variation in the percentage of convictions and acquittals. The average duration of cases, however, rose from 7 to 28 days. The number of youthful offenders dealt with under Section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 was doubled and the ratio of convictions after summary trials to the total number of convictions increased from 36 to 52 per cent. Whipping was inflicted in a considerably greater number of cases than in the previous year; and the amount of fines imposed increased 19 per cent. The proportion of rejected appeals rose, but there was a slight falling off in the percentage of appeals in which the sentences were confirmed.

Prisons, Civil and Criminal.

19. There was no considerable variation in the number of persons confined in the Prisons and Jails, but the daily average fell by 385. The health of the prison population improved generally, there being a very marked decrease in cases of malarial fever. The cash earnings of convicts decreased, but there was a diminution both in the gross expenditure and the cost per head. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of punishments for jail offences, especially of those classed as major.

Civil Justice.

20. The pressure of famine conditions and the general prevalence of plague conduced to a decline in Civil litigation, while the disorganizing effect of plague was largely responsible for a decrease in the number of suits disposed of. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases increased 102 per cent. and 57 per cent., respectively. As in previous years, a very large proportion of applications for executions of decrees remained infructuous, while satisfaction in full was obtained in a small percentage of cases only. The

amount recovered in execution was 31 per cent. less than in the preceding year, while there was a substantial decrease in the number of persons imprisoned. The decrease of two lákhs in the Civil Court receipts was due to a smaller number of suits having been instituted during the year.

Execution of Civil Court decrees by Revenue Department.

21. The number of Civil Court decrees referred to Collectors for execution increased by 22 per cent. The prices realized by the sale of land in satisfaction of decrees were, except in Sind, slightly worse than in the previous year. There was a very substantial increase in the number of decrees settled by mutual agreement, but this may have been due merely to the effects of a succession of bad years.

Dakhan Agriculturists, Relief Act.

22. There was a small increase in the number of suits under the Dakhan Agriculturists' Relief Act filed in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, which was counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease in the Courts of Village Munsifs. The average duration of both contested and uncontested suits was slightly less than in the previous year.

Registration under Act III of 1877.

23. There was a large decline in the number of registrations, compulsory as well as optional, under Act III of 1877, partially attributable to the large amount of takávi advances granted and to the prevalence of plague. A new office was constituted at Bhuj during the year.

Registration under Act XVII of 1879.

24. There was a decrease in the number of registrations under Act XVII of 1879, corresponding to that under the main Act. The decrease was heaviest in Sátára.

Registration under Joint Stock Companies.

25. There was no improvement in the condition of Joint Stock enterprise, the number of companies carrying on business at the end of the year having fallen to 401 with a nominal capital of less than Rs. 2,000 lákhs, while the number of companies that went into liquidation or were finally dissolved was again high. The continued depression in the mill trade was the main factor in this decline. Several Provident Societies in Ahmedabad disappeared during the year.

District Boards.

26. A new District Board of Lárkhána was created during the year. New Boards were constituted at Broach, where 9·5 per cent. only of the voters exercised their privilege. An increase of 4½ lákhs in the aggregate income of the various Boards was due mainly to special grants made by Government. The finances of the Boards were still hampered by the depressing influences of famine and plague, but the Boards were able to expend, chiefly on civil works and education, a sum of nearly 45 lákhs or 4 lákhs more than in the previous year. The closing balances showed an improvement of over 4 lákhs upon the figures of the preceding year, although they were still short by nearly 6 lákhs of the normal amount in years previous to plague and famine.

Bombay Municipality.

27. The Bombay Municipality enjoyed greater prosperity than in the previous year, the deficit at the close of the year under report being only 2·7 lákhs as against 4·5, in spite of an increase of over 2 lákhs in the expenditure. The actual income advanced by 4 lákhs, owing to large receipts from town duties. The capital debt of the Municipality, however, had risen to 471 lákhs at the close of the year. The duty on ghi was reduced from 10 to 8 annas the maund; otherwise there was no change in rates and taxes. Progress was made in the improvement of sanitary conditions under the Epidemic Diseases Act. The improvement in public health noticed in the previous year was fully maintained, and the number of deaths fell nearly 20 per cent. There was at the same time a very large increase in the birth-rate. Seven new Municipal Dispensaries were opened during the year. There was no material alteration in the number of schools and pupils.

28. The disappearance of famine conditions during the year under report placed the District Municipalities generally in a more favourable financial position than in the previous year, but urgent works and sanitary improvements were still considerably retarded by the steady drain on the Municipal resources caused by a most virulent type of plague. There was an increase of over 3 lákhs, however, in the aggregate net revenues of the Municipalities and of over one lákh in the closing balances. The increase was spread over the whole Presidency, including Sind, with the exception of the Central Division, where there was an unimportant falling off. Expenditure, on the other hand, showed an increase of over 2 lákhs, distributed over the whole of the Presidency proper, but not shared by the Sind Municipalities. The aggregate liabilities of the various Municipalities rose by 1½ lákhs owing to a loan of 2 lákhs having been raised by the Ahmedabad Municipality for its drainage scheme. District Municipalities.

29. During the year the Bombay Improvement Trust completed the Nágpáda Improvement Scheme and made considerable progress in Schemes II and III with the object of opening out congested areas and in Scheme IV with the object of providing additional building areas to relieve overcrowding. Schemes for reclaiming part of Colába and improving the Mándvi-Koliváda quarter were sanctioned by Government. A new loan of 30 lákhs at 4 per cent. was raised. The revenue account of the Board increased its credit balance by 16 per cent., while the capital expenditure was more than doubled. Bombay Improvement Trust.

30. The usual camps of exercise were held by the majority of the Volunteer Corps in the Presidency and Sind. Electrical Engineer Companies were added to the Volunteer Artillery in Karáchi and Bombay. Volunteering.

31. There was a slight increase in the number of European sailors shipped at the port of Bombay, but the number at Aden fell from 64 to 16. The very large increase of deserters in Bombay is partly attributed to the readiness with which such men are received into the shelter of the Strangers' Home. The increase in the number of native seamen shipped both at the Bombay and Aden offices was due to the growing popularity of these seamen with owners and masters. Marine.

32. Coincident with the general improvement in trade the Port Trusts of Bombay, Karáchi and Aden showed financial results excelling those of all previous years. The gross receipts of the Bombay Board surpassed the record figures of the preceding year by 3½ lákhs, while there were substantial increases in the revenues of the Karáchi and Aden Port Trusts. The Bombay Port Trust reserve fund was augmented by 4 lákhs. The successful results in Karáchi, due to an extraordinary export trade in wheat, was particularly a matter for congratulation in view of the disastrous cyclone in June, which necessitated extensive works of restoration. The most important works undertaken by the various Boards were the improvement of the dock channels and shed accommodation in Bombay, the dredging operations at Aden and the building of the new village of Kiamari at Karáchi. Port Trusts: Bombay, Karáchi and Aden.

33. The snagging operations of the Indus Conservancy Department were continued during the year. The receipts of the Department fell off very considerably, mainly owing to severe storms in May and June, which caused heavy damage among the shipping. Indus Conservancy Department.

34. In addition to their ordinary work, the Land Record Staff continued to train the village accountants in surveying and in some districts of the Central Division were employed on work connected with plague and famine. Land Record Staff.

35. A general increase in the net area cropped throughout the Presidency proper, with the exception of Kánara, brought the total area under cultivation Crop Areas.

to within 2½ per cent. of that cropped previous to the famine. The increase was highest in Gujarát. In Sind, on the other hand, a low inundation resulted in a contraction of 5 per cent. in the net cropped area. Among food crops in the Presidency proper jowári and wheat showed the most marked improvement, while the area under bájri was again reduced. The area under cotton advanced and was considerably above the average, while that under oilseeds, in spite of an improvement of 6 per cent., was still 6 lákhs of acres below the returns of the year 1895-96. Increases in the areas under jowári and cotton in Sind were more than counterbalanced by contractions in the rice and wheat areas. The total area irrigated from all sources in the Presidency fell by 8 per cent. owing to decreases in all the Dakhan and Karnátak districts, while in Sind the area showed a decline of 9 per cent.

Crop Experiments.

36. On account of the postponement of the Record of Rights work fuller attention was devoted to crop experiments, which increased in number from 59 to 121, experiments being conducted in every district.

Agricultural Experiments.

37. Owing to a more favourable season, the crop experiments at the various Government farms were attended generally with better success than in the previous year. Useful results were yielded by the cotton crosses, but the presence of rust practically nullified the cross-fertilisation experiments in wheat at the Poona farm, while the tobacco tests at the Nadiád farm were also vitiated by disease. At the Mánjri sewage farm extensive experiments were undertaken in connection with the Poona Municipal drainage scheme. Training in agriculture was given at the Poona farm during the year.

Advances to cultivators.

38. The total amount advanced to cultivators during the year in the Presidency and Sind for permanent improvements and for seed and cattle was less by 16 lákhs of rupees than in the preceding year. The only districts in which there was any substantial increase in loans for seed were Násik, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar. Disbursements for permanent improvements decreased in the Presidency proper, but rose in all the Sind districts with the exception of Karáchi. The total amount advanced under both Takávi Acts in the Presidency and Sind was Rs. 43,14,521.

Horse-breeding.

39. There was a small increase in the number of Government stallions and in the number of mares covered during the year. The percentage of produce rose owing to the more favourable character of the season. The number of branded mares on the register was reduced considerably. At the annual horse show at Ahmednagar the standard of stock was up to the average, although there was a decrease in the number of animals exhibited. The newly constituted Army Remount Department took over the supervision of all horse-breeding operations in Poona and Ahmednagar from May 1st.

Meteorology.

40. The chief feature of the Meteorology for the year under report was the very erratic nature of the monsoon current, which withdrew immediately after its first burst in June and held off altogether in Sind and almost entirely in Gujarát during the months of June and July, while in the latter month there was an abnormally high rainfall on the Malabár Coast and in North Dakhan. Rain fell nowhere in the first half of August, while in the last ten days of that month there was excellent rain almost everywhere with the result that the record for the year was practically normal. Heavy cyclonic storms occurred in the months of May and June resulting in much damage on the Sind Coast.

Prices and Wages.

41. With a very marked decline in the price of food-stuffs generally, the rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour showed a slight improvement in the Presidency proper, but were practically stationary in Sind.

42. The area under forest conservancy increased in the Presidency proper but decreased in Sind, the net result being an increase of about 1,000 acres. The gain by erosion from the action of the river in Sind during the year more than counterbalanced the previous year's loss. Working plans were introduced in Thána and the Jerruck Division of Sind and also in the Ahmednagar bábul reserves and Poona teak forests, while fuel areas were organized in Kánara and Belgaum. The area traversed by fire was generally less in the Presidency proper than in the preceding year, but rose in Sind from 1,298 to 9,558 acres, incendiarism being strongly suspected in many cases. Except in Surat and at the central nursery at Mánjri, artificial reproduction met with little success, the effects of the previous year's drought being still visible. The free-grazing concession in the Central Circle was withdrawn during the year, but free grants of timber continued to be made in each of the four Circles. The number of cattle impounded fell considerably, except in the Northern Circle, while there was a large increase in the cases of illicit grazing in Sind owing chiefly to more stringent measures being taken against cattle trespass. The financial results of the year showed a slight falling off as compared with the previous year, the net surplus decreasing in all Circles. Forests.

43. With the disappearance of famine there was a marked improvement in the various manufactures and industries of the Presidency. This was specially noticeable in the cotton spinning and weaving industries, while the ginning factories were more fully employed than in the preceding year. Hand-weaving, however, only slightly improved, the condition of the weavers in Bijápur being still deplorable. Manufactures and Industries.

44. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency showed an advance of more than one crore of rupees upon the previous year's figures, in spite of a decrease of 240 lákhs in the value of the coasting trade. This decrease, taken in conjunction with a similar heavy decline in the previous year, brought the figures under this head near the level of average years and indicated the disappearance of the adverse seasonal conditions, which are invariably accompanied by increased movements of grain along the coast. The figures for foreign trade on the other hand were the largest for the past ten years. The imports of grain and pulse showed a further reduction of 13 lákhs, but increases in the imports of metals and machinery, oil and some manufactured articles pointed to an enlarged activity of local industries. The chief decrease under the head of imports was in yarn and textile fabrics, for which the unusually heavy shipments of the previous year were partly responsible. The phenomenal increase of the preceding year in exports of Indian produce was followed by a further advance of 79 lákhs, mainly due to increased exports of seeds, grain and pulse. The increase under the latter head brought the exports of grain and pulse to within 10 per cent. of the average for the decade (excluding the abnormal year 1898-99). On the other hand there was a considerable drop from the previous year's abnormal figures in raw cotton and cotton twist and yarn, against which however may be set off an increase in the consumption of cotton by local mills and an expansion in their production. One-third of the total exports of Indian merchandise was consigned to China. The steady fall in the export trade of foreign merchandise to the East Coast of Africa and to Western Asia—due to the establishment of direct communication with Europe—continued. There was an increase both in the imports and exports of gold and in the imports of silver generally, but a small decrease in the exports of coined silver and in the imports of silver for mint purposes. Trade: Bombay.

Exclusive of Government stores and treasure, the value of the trade of the port of Karáchi declined by 17 per cent. from the abnormal figures of 1901-1902, Karáchi.

but was nevertheless considerably in advance of the average of the four preceding years. The two chief items of decrease in the import trade were cotton goods (owing to high prices and over-stocked markets) and refined sugar. The additional duty on bounty-fed sugar reduced imports from Austria-Hungary from 125 to 39 lákhs and caused a revival of trade in local and Mauritius produce. Exports of foreign merchandise were less than in any of the ten preceding years. The chief feature of the export trade in Indian produce and manufactures was the rise of 69 lákhs and 39 lákhs, respectively, in the exports of wheat and raw cotton, due to larger demands and better crops. The coasting trade showed a decline both in the imports and exports, principally to Bombay, while the trade with subordinate ports again decreased. There was also a decline of over 22 per cent. in the Sind external land trade.

Aden. Both the import and export trade of Aden expanded, there being increases in every branch except in the export trade to the mainland.

Public Works. 45. The total outlay on public works declined from 99 to 86 lákhs of rupees, of which 44 lákhs were debited to Provincial Revenues, 30 lákhs to Imperial Revenues and the remainder to Local Funds. The expenditure on works in connection with famine relief fell from 48 lákhs of rupees in 1901-1902 to 24 lákhs in the year under report, the bulk of this outlay (Rs. 20 lákhs) being assigned to irrigation works. Owing to the failure of rains in the latter part of the monsoon famine relief was carried on to a small extent and amongst the measures taken to provide employment the earth work of the Godhra-Baroda Chord Railway was completed. The bulk of the expenditure under Provincial Works was incurred on civil buildings (Rs. 23 lákhs) and communications (Rs. 11 lákhs).

Irrigation. 46. The entire outlay on Irrigation Works during the year amounted to 60 lákhs of rupees, or 6 lákhs more than in the previous year. This expenditure was divided between Sind and the Presidency proper in the proportion of 3 to 1.

In the Presidency proper the Nira Canal survey was carried on and operations were commenced in connection with the Gokák, Krishna and Godáveri surveys. Progress was made with the construction of the Bokh Reservoir, which forms part of the Khari Cut extension project, and the work for the provision of automatic gates for the Lake Fife waste weir on the Mutha Canals was commenced. The total area irrigated from the Gujarát and Dakhan works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, was 99,290 acres against 128,171 acres in the previous year. The gross revenue fell from Rs. 8,22,769 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 7,73,444.

In Sind, the inundation was very much below the average, the river in August being lower than in any of the past 40 years except 1899. During the year the remodelling of the Desert Canal and the Mahi Wah project were practically completed and two Rajwahs were constructed on the Sukkur Canal. The cadastral survey of lands in the Khelat territory, settled on the Desert and Begari Canals, was in progress and the contour survey of the Ghar Canal was finished. The area irrigated from the Jamrao Canal increased by nearly 50,000 acres, the revenue being estimated at over 10 lákhs, as against 6½ lákhs in the preceding year. The widening and improvement of the Nasrat Canal was carried on at an outlay of over 4 lákhs. The area irrigated by all classes of works in the Province was 2,625,671 acres against 2,586,366 acres in the previous year. The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 56,97,586, of which Rs. 4,67,651 were on account of direct and Rs. 52,29,935 on account of indirect receipts, the corresponding figures for 1901-1902 being Rs. 2,55,118 and Rs. 58,26,498, respectively.

47. The mileage of railway open for traffic under the control of the Bombay Government at the close of the year was 7,672 miles. During the year His Highness the Gáekwár's Vijápur-Kálol Branch was opened. In addition there were 306 miles under construction. No serious accident occurred. The chief gross earnings were on the G. I. P. Railway (422 lákhs), the B. B. & C. I. Railway (157 lákhs) and the Rájputána-Málwa Railway (258 lákhs). Railways.

48. The gross Imperial, Provincial and Local receipts in the Civil Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,96,70,687 or Rs. 12,23,952 less than in the preceding year, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 6,19,59,648 to Rs. 6,45,97,696, the surplus thus falling from Rs. 7,89,34,991 to Rs. 7,50,72,991. Finance: General.

There was an advance in the Imperial receipts of Rs. 30,91,636, to which increases of 18 lákhs and 7½ lákhs in the Opium and Salt revenues, respectively, mainly contributed. There were also increases in Land revenue (4½ lákhs), in receipts from the Mint (4½ lákhs) and in the Excise revenue (2⅓ lákhs). Against these must be set a decline of over 8 lákhs of rupees in the Customs receipts. No other important fluctuations occurred. The expenditure on account of Imperial charges showed a small decrease of less than Rs. 1½ lákhs. The chief variations from the previous year were increases of 7½ lákhs and 5 lákhs, respectively, in the Mint expenditure and in refunds and drawbacks, and a decrease of 13½ lákhs in famine relief charges. Imperial.

Including an opening balance of Rs. 58,23,235, the Provincial revenue increased from Rs. 5,08,82,257 to Rs. 5,19,25,632. The only important fluctuations were a decrease of over Rs. 2 lákhs in the receipts under Stamps and of nearly Rs. 48 lákhs in the Land revenue, of which 11 lákhs were due to smaller collections of the arrears of previous years and 37 lákhs to a decrease in the contribution from Imperial to Provincial revenues. The total expenditure, excluding the outlay on minor irrigation works and navigation and on civil works in charge of public work officers, which are shown elsewhere, rose from Rs. 4,22,46,807 to Rs. 4,47,11,310. The main increases occurred under Miscellaneous charges (Rs. 10 lákhs), contributions to Local Funds (Rs. 7 lákhs) and Medical (Rs. 4 lákhs), against which must be set a decrease under Police of Rs. 2 lákhs. The closing balance fell to 34 lákhs of rupees. Provincial.

49. There was a rise of 110 lákhs of rupees in the value of gold bullion and coin tendered by the public in exchange for silver. Owing to the withdrawal of the 1840 rupees the receipts of uncurrent Government silver coin for re-coinage increased by more than two lákhs; while 689 lákhs of silver bullion were tendered by the Exchange Banks for coinage into British dollars. The re-coinage of the silver currency of Indore was commenced. More than 6 crores of rupees were struck during the year and more than 30 millions of British dollars were coined on behalf of silver tenderers. Rupees struck since 1st January 1903 bore the effigy of His Majesty King Edward VII. Mint.

50. There was an increase of 106 lákhs in the net circulation of currency notes owing to a brisker circulation of notes of all denominations. The number of coins withdrawn rose very considerably. The receipts of sovereigns and half-sovereigns increased by 156 lákhs, but the issues declined by 84 lákhs. There was no material variation in the issues and receipts of small silver coins. No silver bullion was purchased during the year in England. Currency: Presidency Circle.

The value of notes in circulation in the Karáchi Circle increased by over 28 lákhs, but there was a heavy decline of 40 lákhs in the value of Foreign Circle notes encashed owing to diminished Railway and Customs receipts. During the year Karáchi Circle notes to the value of 133 lákhs were cancelled. Karáchi Circle.

Land Revenue.

51. For the revenue year 1902-1903 the Land Revenue demand amounted to Rs. 4,12,01,363 and the collections to Rs. 3,70,61,893. Compared with the preceding year, the realizations showed an advance of Rs. 64,19,136, a decrease occurring in Sind alone. The number of coercive measures rose from 842 to 2,222.

Sea Customs: Bombay.

52. As in the preceding year, the net Imperial receipts from import duties at the Port of Bombay increased, while the Provincial receipts declined. The chief feature of the year was the falling off of 4½ lákhs in the revenue from the duty on sugar owing to contraction of imports consequent on the imposition of special duties on bounty-fed sugar. Drawbacks showed a material increase, chiefly on account of silver bullion and coin. Large refunds of duty in the case of bounty-fed sugar and goods exported to Kashmir were mainly responsible for an increase of over 125 per cent. in the total amount of refunds granted during the year. Bonding transactions especially in kerosine oil, decreased considerably.

Karáchi.

At Karáchi the Imperial revenue from Customs showed a decrease of 19 lákhs, principally owing to a contraction in the imports of sugar, consequent upon the additional duties imposed on bounty-fed sugar.

Land Customs.

53. The receipts of the year under Land Customs were Rs. 14,000 less than in the previous year, owing chiefly to a reduction in the imports of salted fish, cocoanuts and copra at Castle Rock.

Opium: Presidency.

54. It having been decided to make the Opium year coincide with the financial year, the administration report of the Opium Department deals with the eight months ending the 31st March 1903 only. During this period there was an increase in the quantity of opium imported into Bombay and also in the exports to China. The average prices of opium in the Bombay market declined. In every district of the Presidency, excepting Ahmedabad, there was an increase in the consumption of the drug. The total Imperial revenue from opium advanced by 14 lákhs of rupees, compared with eight months of the previous year, the main cause of this improvement being the disappearance of famine conditions. The total Excise Opium receipts showed a corresponding increase. The work of prevention and detection of opium smuggling from Native States was entrusted to the new opium preventive establishment.

Sind.

The control of the Opium Department in Sind was transferred to the Commissioner of Sind during the year. There was no material variation in the quantity of opium consumed or in the total Excise Opium receipts for the eight months under report.

Salt: Presidency.

55. There was a slight increase in the removals of Baragra salt and in the imports from outside the Presidency, but a substantial decline in the issues of sea-salt reduced the total issues of salt from all sources from 9,842,775 to 9,485,432 maunds. The average consumption per head decreased everywhere except in Gujarát, where there was a very small rise. The average market prices in the various districts showed little variation from the previous year, the prices ranging from Rs. 4-1-8 in Bombay City to Rs. 2-15-5 in Ahmedabad. There was a net increase of 7½ lákhs of rupees in the revenue. On March 18th, the duty per maund was reduced from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2, thereby causing a loss of revenue estimated at nearly 2 lákhs, owing to the fact that this reduction was not counterbalanced during the year by an increase in sales.

Sind.

The production of salt in Sind was much retarded by the disastrous cyclone of June 1902, which destroyed the salt works at Maurypur and caused a suspen-

sion of all manufacturing operations. Temporary depôts were, however, opened and sales actually increased by 7,079 maunds. The quantity of salt consumed improved slightly, the average rate of consumption rising from 7·13 lbs. to 7·39 lbs.

There was a small increase in the quantity of salt manufactured at Aden, but a large decrease of 31,804 tons in exports from the Italian salt works at Sheikh Othman. Aden.

56. The Abkári year having for the first time been made conterminous with the financial year, the administration report for the year under review includes the eight months ending March 31st, 1903, only. The chief event during this period was the introduction of a new system into the Belgaum District, under which shops were disposed of by auction and maximum selling prices were abolished. The immediate result of this innovation was a rise in the retail price of liquor and a consequent decrease of 6,066 gallons in the sales in this district. Elsewhere, the disappearance of famine caused a marked rise in the consumption of country spirit. The number of toddy trees tapped showed a decrease, but there was a large increase in the total quantity of spirit distilled. There was an improvement of nearly 3 lákhs of rupees in the receipts of the Department, the increase falling almost entirely under still-head duty on country spirit. The incidence of taxation per head of population was slightly in advance of the average. Excise: Presidency proper.

In Sind there was practically no variation either in the Excise Revenue or in the consumption of country liquor as compared with the preceding year. The incidence of taxation per head of population underwent no appreciable change. Sind.

No perceptible fluctuation occurred in the A'bkári receipts in Aden and Perim. Aden.

57. The mill industry in the year under report had practically recovered entirely from the depression of past years, and the outturn of yarn increased by $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of pounds. There was a net increase in the revenue of Rs. 67,580. Cotton Duties.

58. A decrease of nearly 3 lákhs of rupees in the gross receipts of the Stamps Department did not indicate any check in the improvement in trade, practically the whole of the difference being accounted for by very high probate charges on a single estate in the preceding year. Stamps.

59. There was an increase of 5 lákhs of rupees in the Income Tax demand, while the collections rose by over one lákh. Income Tax.

60. Apart from District Local Funds and Municipal Funds, which are dealt with separately, there was an advance of over 3 lákhs of rupees in the receipts of Excluded Local Funds, while the charges decreased by more than 2 lákhs. All the Funds, with the exception of the Port and Marine and the Medical Funds, considerably improved their financial position, the net result being an increase of Rs. 75,584. During the year the Educational Funds continued to be transferred to private trustees. Both the receipts and charges of the Incorporated Local Funds exceeded in the aggregate the previous year's figures, the net result being 3 lákhs against the Funds. This was due to the large excess of expenditure over the receipts of the Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund, the Government Book Depôt Fund and the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund. Local Funds.

61. Among the European population there was an increase in the number of both births and deaths during the year, while the birth and death rates among the Eurasian population decreased. The ratio per mille of births among the Native population rose from 25 to 34, the increase being almost universal. Births and deaths.

The death-rate showed a slight increase over that of the previous year and was 4 per mille in excess of the decennial mean. The mortality was, as usual, highest among Hindus. The chief causes of death were plague, fever, dysentery and respiratory diseases. The small-pox mortality declined very considerably, while the number of deaths from cholera fell from 13,600 to 3,229. The mortality from plague, however, rose from 6·94 to 10 per mille, reaching the highest figure on record.

Emigration and Immigration.

62. Emigration was still prohibited from the port of Bombay during the year, while the demand for Indian labour in East Africa having ceased, only a very few emigrants left Karáchi. Beyond temporary movements among the agricultural classes in search of labour on account of local distress, there was no immigration into or emigration from the Presidency or Sind.

Medical Relief.

63. The number of medical institutions in the Presidency and Sind rose slightly during the year, but there was an appreciable decrease in the attendance. Admissions for small-pox, cholera and malarial fever fell considerably. The mortality from surgical operations, which increased in number by 30 per cent., was smaller than in the previous year. There was an improvement of 2 lákhs in the total income, while the charges showed an increase of 1·70 lákhs.

Lunatic Asylums.

64. The daily average population of the seven lunatic asylums was somewhat higher than in the previous year. The health of the inmates continued to be satisfactory and there was a slight reduction in the number of deaths. The percentage of cases of insanity resulting from over-indulgence in narcotics and intoxicating liquors rose during the year.

Sanitation.

65. The expenditure incurred on sanitation by the District and Bombay City Municipalities and the District and Táluka Local Boards during the year was higher than that of the previous year. There was no material variation in the conservancy and water-supply charges generally, except in the Hyderabad Municipalities, where famine and plague measures caused a rise in the conservancy expenditure. The chief increase in the outlay on drainage occurred in Ahmedabad, on account of an important scheme for drainage extension. No progress was possible during the year in the introduction of the Village Sanitation Act owing to the prevalence of famine and plague.

Vaccination.

66. The number of vaccinations, which had been falling since 1900, rose 10 per cent. in the year under report, although there was a decrease in the number of persons revaccinated. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations rose slightly, but successful revaccinations again declined. Expenditure increased, but there was a reduction in the average cost of successful cases.

Veterinary.

67. The mortality from cattle disease, which had decreased in the previous year, rose by over 300 per cent. in the year under report. There were only a few sporadic cases of rinderpest and no extensive inoculations against this disease could be carried out. Two new dispensaries were established and the number of animals treated increased both in the Presidency proper and Sind. Eight horses were destroyed in Bombay City under the Glanders Act.

Education.

68. Excluding private institutions, which do not come under Government inspection and for which the statistical returns are not entirely trustworthy, there was a decrease of nearly 40,000 in the number of pupils, male and female, on the rolls of the public educational institutions at the close of the official year. These figures, however, do not accurately measure the progress of education during the year under report, owing to the fact that a very large number of schools were closed on account of plague on 31st March 1903, with the result of entirely

vitiating the statistics. That there had been a real improvement in educational development was evident from the increase in the average monthly attendance and in the number of public institutions, which rose from 9,548 to 9,595, secondary schools alone showing a small decrease. There was little variation in the attendance at the Art Colleges during the year, but the number of pupils in the five Professional Colleges increased by 10 per cent. The growing popularity of the Agricultural Department of the College of Science and the success of its students at the University Examinations were both satisfactory indications of the value of this branch of instruction. There was a striking increase in the number of successful candidates for the University School Final Examination, but less than one-half of the candidates appeared direct from schools. There was a further advance in the number of technical institutions, including training schools, and an increased attendance, mainly in the Industrial schools, but the number of night schools again fell off. The prevalence of plague and consequent closing of many schools made it impossible to gauge exactly the progress of Mahomedan education during the year, but it is satisfactory to note that there was a substantial increase in the number of successful Mahomedan candidates in the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations. In Sind, however, the attendance in Art Colleges and secondary schools was still very insignificant. Plague considerably retarded progress in the education of the depressed classes and aboriginal tribes throughout the Presidency, but there was an improvement in Sind. Physical training continued to advance and gymnastic apparatus was supplied to primary schools, where funds permitted. The assignment of 6 lákhs made to the Bombay Presidency for educational purposes as a result of the Simla Conference in 1901 was spent chiefly on the appointment of two Inspectresses of Schools, the building of a Vernacular Training College at Poona, the creation of a college for training secondary teachers and the provision of hostels in connection with several Government High Schools, as also on increased Provincial grants to the District and Municipal Boards throughout the Presidency.

Yerávda Reformatory School.

69. Applications for admission into the Yerávda Reformatory School were as before considerably in excess of the vacancies. The general condition of the school was satisfactory and inquiry showed that a large percentage of discharged boys is persevering in the trade acquired at the school.

Literature.

70. The literature of the year under report presented no interesting feature. The number of publications increased, especially in Gujaráti and Maráthi. Poetry and religion formed, as usual, the main subject-matter.

Native Press

71. The number of native newspapers in circulation at the close of the year was larger by two than in the preceding year. The Coronation of the King Emperor and the Delhi Darbár afforded food for animated though often bitter discussion, but universal sympathy was expressed for His Majesty's illness. The University Commission's Report was unfavourably received, but the appointment of the Police Commission met with wide-spread approval. The financial policy of Government was again the subject of considerable adverse criticism. Among Imperial legislative measures interest was mainly centred on the Sugar Duties Bill and the Cantonment House Accommodation Bill, neither of which gave satisfaction. The hostile attitude of the native press towards the Bombay City Improvement Trust underwent no change during the year.

Archæology.

72. No matter of interest occurred during the year in connection with the archæological survey. The usual works were carried on for the conservation of ancient monuments, especially in Bijápur and Ahmedabad.

Ecclesiastical.

73. There was no change during the year in the strength of the permanent establishment of the Church of England. The establishment of the Church of Scotland was augmented by the loan of one Junior Chaplain from the Bengal Presidency.

Stationery.

74. There were larger receipts and issues in the Stationery Department than in the previous year and an increase in the value of stock in hand at the end of the year.

Government Printing Press.

75. There was a decrease of Rs. 56,153 in the net earnings of the Government Central Press largely owing to the cessation of famine work, and of Rs. 6,311 in the profits of the Karáchi Printing Press owing to the curtailment of reports and returns.

Government Photozincographic Office

76. There was a slight increase in the credit balance of the Photozincographic office at Poona.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Tributary States.

In the following review of the administration of the Native States under the Political supervision of the Government of Bombay, the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position. The North Gujarát States, forming the most important group, lie mostly to the north of the Narbáda and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States. The South Gujarát States, which lie to the south of the Tápti, are comparatively unimportant. The Marátha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the ghâts to the north and south of Bombay, respectively. The Deccan and Southern Marátha Country States are situated in the southern and eastern portions of the Deccan plateau. The Province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement at Aden, including Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

The following statement shows the area, the population according to the Census of 1901, and the revenue of the Agencies referred to:—

Name.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Gross Revenue.
GROUP 1:—NORTH GUJARÁT—			
(1) Cutch	7,616	488,022	18,80,681
(2) Káthiáwár	20,882	2,329,196	1,55,55,516
(3) Pálanpur Agency	8,000	467,271	8,50,810
(4) Mahi Kántha Agency	3,528	361,545	8,17,165
(5) Rewa Kántha do.	4,980	479,065	13,74,195
(6) Cambay	350	75,225	3,28,271
GROUP 2:—SOUTH GUJARÁT—			
(1) Dharampur, Bánsda, Sachin	1,051	161,342	8,70,781
(2) Dángs	660	18,633	25,991
GROUP 3:—NORTH KONKAN, NÁSIK AND THÁNA—			
(1) Surgána	360	11,532	26,134
(2) Jawhár	310	47,538	2,18,468
GROUP 4:—SOUTH KONKAN AND DHÁRWÁR—			
(1) Janjira	324	85,414	4,88,280
(2) Sávantvádi	926	217,732	6,69,149
(3) Savanúr	70	18,446	1,04,669
GROUP 5:—DAKHAN—SÁTÁRA JÁGHIRS—			
(1) Akalkot, (2) Bhor, (3) Aundh, (4) Phaltan, (5) Jath and Daphlápur	3,812	397,640	14,71,698
GROUP 6:—SOUTHERN MARÁTHA COUNTRY STATES—			
(1) Kolhápur	2,855	910,011	46,31,532
(2) Other States	3,022	626,084	34,74,175
GROUP 7:—SIND—			
Khairpur	6,050	199,313	13,06,407
GROUP 8:—ADEN	75	43,974	52,45,553
Grand Total	64,871	6,937,983	3,93,39,475

I.—NORTH GUJARA'T.

1.—CUTCH.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mirza Máha Rao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Bhuj; *Caste*—Jadeja Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—36¾ years; Educated privately at Bhuj; *Has male issue.*

Area—7,616 square miles (exclusive of the Runn); *Population* (1901)—488,022; *Tribute to the British Government*—(Sicca) Rs. 2,00,000 for the maintenance of a British subsidiary force; *Gross Revenue* (1902-1903)—Rs. 18,80,681; *Military Force*—826; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, bájri, and other grains of inferior quality; *Manufactures*—Copper and silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk stuff, alum and saltpetre.

General.

1. His Highness attended the Coronation Darbár at Delhi on 1st January 1903.

Season and Crops.

2. The rainfall during the year quadrupled that of the preceding year, but it was irregular again. A good outturn of jowári and fair cotton crops were obtained. No relief works were continued after the monsoon.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cutch and Káthiáwár.*

Police. 3. The Police force remained at 254 mounted and 572 foot. The 102 extra hands employed in 1901-1902 on plague work were discharged. The cost of the Department fell from Rs. 1,50,936 to Rs. 1,41,286. 1,285 offences as against 1,015 in the previous year were reported to the Police. Of accused persons sent for trial, 90 per cent. were convicted. Murders and robberies declined in number from 13 and 47, respectively, to 12 and 28. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 59,177 as against Rs. 1,04,029 and the percentage of recoveries rose from 51 to 65.

Criminal Justice. 4. The 45 Criminal Courts dealt with 3,888 persons, of whom 56 per cent. were convicted, as compared with 3,546 persons dealt with in the previous year, of whom 54 per cent. were convicted. Appeals increased from 37 to 68.

Extradition. 5. The Cutch State surrendered 14 persons for trial by other States and obtained the extradition of 22 for trial by itself.

Prisons. 6. In the 12 prisons 2,243 persons were confined as against 2,146 in 1901-1902. The total cost rose from Rs. 24,538 to Rs. 29,733.

Civil Justice. 7. 3,121 suits were disposed of in the 51 Civil Courts out of 3,306 on their files. The number of appeals for disposal rose from 658 to 712 and of appeals decided from 344 to 506. The decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed in 269 cases.

Registration. 8. The number of documents registered showed a decline of 675 from the previous year's figures and fees realized Rs. 9,100 as against Rs. 11,230.

Municipalities. 9. The aggregate income of the seven Municipalities fell from Rs. 39,384 to Rs. 30,674 and the aggregate expenditure from Rs. 38,148 to Rs. 37,554.

Trade and Customs. 10. The value of imports and exports increased slightly from Rs. 97,82,020 and Rs. 9,07,301 in 1901-1902, respectively, to Rs. 99,97,279 and Rs. 10,14,626, but the customs revenues fell from Rs. 8,89,212 to Rs. 8,20,985. The cotton ginning and pressing factories suffered from the unfavourable season.

Public Works. 11. The outlay on public works rose from Rs. 2,19,381 to Rs. 3,18,869.

Finance. 12. The closing balance was Rs. 18,50,301, or Rs. 6,61,609 less than the opening balance. The revenue fell from Rs. 18,94,984 to Rs. 17,93,607. The Darbár lent Rs. 56,472 to various Jaghirdars.

Vital Statistics. 13. There were 6,871 births and 12,536 deaths registered during the year as against 6,433 and 10,208 respectively in 1901-1902. Plague declined in severity and carried off only 886 out of 990 persons attacked against the previous year's figures of 2,675 deaths and 3,309 attacks.

Medical Relief. 14. At the 11 Dispensaries 88,422 patients were treated at a total cost of Rs. 37,303 against 88,881 patients in 1901-1902 at a total cost of Rs. 40,798. Vaccinations numbered 15,510 against 12,765 in the previous year.

Education. 15. 7,220 pupils attended the 127 schools as against 5,718 in the preceding year. The increase was due to less plague. Private schools rose from 112 to 129 with an increase of 1,189 pupils. Rs. 61,186 were expended on education against Rs. 61,275 in the preceding year. Of the 107 Darbári scholarships 66 were given to females. The number of pupils at the Bhuj School of Art was 133.

Miscellaneous. 16. Eleven stallions were maintained by the State. Of 93 mares covered 86 failed. The infanticide rules remained in force. There were 101 infringements of the rules as against 134. The number of marriages of Girassia girls fell from 151 to 129.

2.—KA'THIA'WA'R.

Area—20,882 square miles; *Population* (1901)—2,329,196; *Gross Revenue* (1902-1903)—Rs. 1,55,55,516; *Tribute to British Government and His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda*—Rs. 6,05,657; *Military Force*—6,050; *Principal Articles of Production*—Grain, cotton, stone and akik pebbles, &c.; *Manufactures*—Silk cloth, gold and silver lace carpets, copper and brass ware, &c.

Chief Events. 1. The Coronation Darbár at Delhi was attended by seven of the first and second class Chiefs. His Highness the Jám Sáheb of Navánagar was installed on the Gádi in March. The old fourfold sub-division of the Province for administrative purposes was altered and three charges substituted under the title of the Political Agencies Jhálawád, Sorath, and Hálár. The jurisdiction of the Chief of Vadia was raised from the 4th to the 3rd Class.

Season and Crops. 2. The rainfall averaged 21·60 inches and the outturn of crops rose from 10 to 14 annas.

Police and Criminal Justice. 3. The total strength of the Police in the States and under control of the Agency was 7,356, and the cost of maintenance Rs. 10,85,514. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 68 in the States and 75 in the Agency. Property of the value of Rs. 1,56,698 was stolen in the States and of the value of Rs. 26,656 in the Agency, the percentages of recoveries being respectively 57 and 47. Serious crime declined from 1,312 offences in 1901-1902 to 1,048, dacoities and robberies numbering 119 as against 176. The Agency Courts disposed of 1,217 original criminal cases and 45 appeals, while the State Courts disposed of 11,772 criminal cases.

Civil Justice. 4. Civil litigation decreased during the year. The Agency Courts decided 1,665 original civil suits, 54 civil appeals and 74 political appeals, as well as 25 Encumbered Estates claims

and appeals. The Courts of the Jurisdictional States disposed of 21,451 cases of the value of Rs. 44,57,515, as against 26,035 civil cases in the preceding year. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Káthiáwár and Pálanpur.*

5. The number of documents registered during the year was 216 as against 352 in 1901-1902 and the value of the property affected by them Rs. 2,22,003 as against Rs. 5,63,646. Registration.

6. Imports receded slightly from Rs. 2,28,38,104 to Rs. 2,27,10,810, while exports increased from Rs. 82,19,746 to Rs. 89,59,751. Trade.

7. The mileage of open line remained at 581 miles. The conversion of the standard gauge to metre gauge between Viramgám and Wadhwán was completed. The gross earnings fell from Rs. 22,54,939 to Rs. 19,90,047 and the working expenses from Rs. 13,18,899 to Rs. 11,94,094. The dividends varied from 4·56 per cent. on the Morvi Railway to 1·38 per cent. on the Dhrángadhra Railway. Railways.

8. Excluding famine works, the Native States spent Rs. 15,21,100, as against Rs. 16,49,228, on Public Works. The Agency Engineer spent Rs. 1,08,624 in the Agency. Public Works.

9. The total demand on account of tribute, including outstandings, was Rs. 1,89,202 at the end of the year. Tribute.

10. The receipts and expenditure of the consolidated funds amounted to Rs. 1,72,136 and Rs. 1,64,596, respectively, against Rs. 2,44,066 and Rs. 2,11,135 in 1901-1902. Local Funds.

11. The number of hospitals and dispensaries increased from 117 to 123, of which 21 were under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. 7,70,786 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 2,75,297. The Rasulkhanji Hospital for women treated 2,636 out-patients and 183 in-patients at a cost of Rs. 13,593. The total number of primary and secondary vaccinations rose from 37,825 to 53,925. Medical Relief.

12. Including the Rájkumár College, the Tálukdári Girásia School and the Gondal Girásia School, the educational institutions numbered 1,207 with 84,245 scholars, as against 1,230 with 83,088 scholars in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on public instruction was Rs. 7,99,689. Education.

13. The 9 paddocks held 55 stallions, which served 817 mares during the year. Horse-breeding.

3.—PA'LANPUR AGENCY.

Ruling Chiefs (First Class).	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
His Highness Sir Sher Mahomad Khan, G.C.I.E.	Pálanpur.	Pathán, Mahomedan.	51	Privately at Pálanpur.	Has male heir.
His Highness Mahomed Sher Khan Babi.	Rádhanpur.	Do.	17	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Has no male heir.

Area—8,000 square miles; *Population* (1901)—467,271; *Gross Revenue* (1902-1903)—Rs. 8,50,810 (approximately); *Tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda*—Rs. 55,590; *Military Force*—860; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, rice, jowári, bájri, cotton, gram, sarsav and mug; *Manufactures*—Nil.

1. The Agency comprises the two first class States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, the fourth class State of Tharád, the fifth class State of Váv, the jurisdictional tálukas of Várahi, Thara and Deodar and a number of petty tálukas grouped into separate Thána circles for administrative purposes. Tribute is paid to His Highness the Gáekwar of Baroda by Pálanpur and the Kánkrej estates. General.

The jurisdictional powers of the Proprietor of the Bhorol Estate under Tharád were withdrawn during the year owing to the death of Thákor Khetaji Dajuji, to whom they were personal.

2. The coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor on 9th August 1902 was publicly celebrated and there were universal rejoicings on 1st January 1903 contemporaneously with the Delhi Darbár. The petty cattle thefts on the Pálanpur and Sirohi border have caused occasional insignificant disturbances. The number of attached estates has risen from 13 to 14. Chief Events.

3. The famine relief works were all closed in September 1902 in consequence of the good rain in the month of August, but owing to the ravages of locust swarms the outturn only averaged from 4 to 6 annas in most parts of the Agency and from 2 to 3 in others. Irrigated wheat areas secured a distinctly good outturn. A total sum of Rs. 1,75,000 was sanctioned by Government as advances for direct famine relief and tagai loans. Government has remitted interest for three years on loans advanced from 1899 to 1902 for famine or administrative purposes. The total amount of interest thus remitted will be Rs. 2,83,150. Seasons and Crops.

4. The gross revenue of the Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharád and Váv States dropped from Rs. 8,58,751 to Rs. 7,59,177 and the gross expenditure rose from Rs. 12,03,433 to Rs. 12,38,842 during the year. Finance.

5. The total strength of Police was 4,084 and the total cost Rs. 2,45,140. The control of the Mounted Police Fund has been transferred to the Political Agent. The total number of offences reported to the Police again dropped from 2,009 to 1,667, bringing the proportion of crime to 1 to 280 souls in the Agency. The number of dacoities fell very considerably from 49 to 23. The percentage of accused arrested was 66·8 as against 67 last year, and the value of property stolen Rs. 64,017 as against Rs. 82,301, but the percentage of recoveries shows a striking fall from 50·8 to 34·2. The Political Agent tried 15 sessions cases and the Rádhanpur State 2. Out of 168 appeals during the year, 37 were reversed and 58 modified. Police.

6. The total number of prisoners rose from 3,312 for 1901-1902 to 3,345 in the year under report, with a daily average of 426. The total cost was Rs. 19,203. Jails.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha.*

Civil Justice. 7. There were 2,289 civil cases for disposal during the year, the same number as last year. The arrears, however, rose from 510 at the end of 1901-1902 to 611 at the close of the year under report, the increase being chiefly due to heavy arrears in Rádhanpur. 176 civil appeals were disposed of and the balance of arrears was reduced from 80 to 37.

Registration. 8. The receipts on account of registration of documents fell from Rs. 187 to Rs. 162.

Public Works. 9. Rupees 52,721 were expended on public works during the year, excluding famine works, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,450 from the previous year.

Local Funds. 10. A succession of famine years has involved the General Fund in a debt to Government amounting to Rs. 38,799. The other funds are in a satisfactory condition.

Medical Relief. 11. In the 14 dispensaries in this Agency 44,730 patients were treated against 44,567 in 1901-1902, with an average daily attendance of 623·5 against 651·51. The total expenditure was Rs. 28,880 as against Rs. 27,250; no epidemic of any kind occurred during the year.

Vaccination. 12. 11,873 persons were vaccinated and 11,241 of these vaccinations proved successful.

Education. 13. The total attendance at the 68 schools in the Agency rose from 3,387 to 3,567, with an average attendance of 2,703 as against 2,511. During the year the control over the Pálanpur School was transferred to the State.

4.—MAHI KA'NTHA.

Area—3,528 square miles; *Population* (1901)—261,545; *Gross Revenue* (1902-1903)—Rs. 8,17,165; *Tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda*—Idar Rs. 30,340; Sixty-two smaller States paying tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda, the British Government and the Idar Darbár—Rs. 1,13,406; *Military Force*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, gram, maize, bajri, til, cotton, marble and chalk quarries; *Manufactures*—Cloth dyed and exported to Siam.

General. 1. The Agency consists of the first class State of Idar and 62 smaller States. During the year the tálukdár of Ilol died and, his son being a minor, the estate came under the management of the Agency. The total of attached estates now numbers 18.

Chief Events. 2. His Highness, the Maharaja of Idar, attended the coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor, in England, and was raised to the rank of Major-General. The head-quarters of Idar were transferred to Ahmednagar during the year. His Highness adopted his nephew, Kumar Dolatsingji, as his heir and successor.

Partapsing Thakore of Dehgamda was presented with a sword of honour under orders of Government for valuable assistance rendered to the Police.

Plague made its first appearance in Mahi Kántha, but did not spread far.

A Border Court was held at Pal under Idar for the disposal of disputes between Mahi Kántha and Kherwada and Dungarpur.

Season and Crops. 3. The rainfall was good and seasonable and the outturn of both kharif and rabi crops very good, especially in the case of bájri, jowári and til. Rapeseed, castor oil and cotton, however, were somewhat affected by the excessive cold. The health of the people improved, although plague broke out for the first time. Relief works were all closed by October 1902. The gross revenue fell from Rs. 9,07,343 to Rs. 8,17,165; the expenditure rose from Rs. 11,86,002 to Rs. 12,01,956. The outstanding total of tribute was Rs. 3,85,480, of which Rs. 1,23,476 was recovered.

Police and Criminal Justice. 4. The total strength of stipendiary Police was 1,600, of whom 279 were mounted. The cost of the Agency and Darbár Police together amounted to Rs. 1,96,655 or Rs. 2,592 more than in 1901-1902. The number of offences reported again fell, from 904 to 776, and there was a further large decrease in violent crimes. Stolen property reached a value of Rs. 52,203, as against Rs. 71,589 in the preceding year, while the percentage of recoveries increased from 74 to 92·9 in the Agency and decreased from 21·7 to 16·3 in the States. Of accused persons arrested, 65 per cent., as compared with 54 in 1901-1902, were convicted.

The Magistrates' Courts dealt with 1,733 persons or 95 less than in the previous year, of whom 44 per cent. were convicted. The Sessions Courts convicted 57 of the 75 persons tried by them. One death sentence was passed. The Political Agent disposed of 12 appeals, in 8 of which the sentences were confirmed. Four appeals were made to the Commissioner from the Political Agent, one sentence being reversed.

Prisons. 5. The number of prisons remained at 24. The daily average of persons confined fell from 251 to 243 and the cost per head from Rs. 74 to Rs. 63. In all 1,098 persons were confined.

Civil Justice. 6. Five new Courts were opened in Idar, making the total of Civil Courts 40. There were 2,057 suits for disposal, of which all but 212 were disposed of. Forty-nine out of 93 appeals were decided by the Agency Appellate Courts. Applications for execution numbered 2,629 and 1,831 were disposed of.

Registration. 7. During the year 183 documents were registered as against 286, representing a total value of Rs. 76,593 as against Rs. 1,53,236. Fees dropped from Rs. 1,761 to Rs. 873.

Public Works. 8. Rupees 65,323 were spent on relief works.

Opium. 9. The quantity of opium issued decreased to lbs. 2,255.

10. The closing balance of the Local Funds was Rs. 1,76,438 as compared with an opening balance of Rs. 1,50,058. The receipts totalled Rs. 95,350 as against Rs. 62,167 in 1901-1902. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Cambay.* Local Funds.

11. The number of births recorded was 8,659 and of deaths 7,838, as against 6,058 and 10,490 in the previous year. Vaccinations numbered 7,888. Vital Statistics.

12. The 17 dispensaries treated 42,817 persons or 4,559 less than in 1901-1902. The total cost rose to Rs. 18,401. Medical Relief.

13. Two schools were closed, leaving a total of 119. The attendance increased from 6,252 to 6,406 and the cost from Rs. 29,794 to Rs 33,136. The numbers of scholars at the 5 Bhil Mission schools dropped suddenly from 2,002 to 232, as the abatement of famine removed the *raison d'étre* of their attendance. At the close of the year there were 33 Kumars on the rolls of the Scott College. The result of the annual examination gave a percentage of 84·3 passes as against 73·3 in 1901-1902. Education.

5.—REWA KA'NTHA.

Ruling Chiefs.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
His Highness Mahárája Shri Chhtrasingji.	Rájpipla ...	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	41	Rájkumár College, Rajkot.	Has male heirs.
Maharaval Shri Fattehsingji.	Chotta Udepur.	Chawan Rajput, Hindu.	19	Do. ...	(Under British management.)
Maharaval Shri Mansingji.	Báriya ...	Do. ...	48	Do. ...	Has male heir.
Mahárána Shri Sir Wakhatsingji, K.C.I.E.	Lunávára ...	Solunki Rajput, Hindu.	44	Do. ...	Do.
Navab Manvar Khanji Bahi.	Bálásinor ...	Mahomedan ...	8	Under British management owing to the minority of the Chief.	
Mahárána Shri Joravarsingji.	Sunth ...	Powar Rajput, Hindu.	22	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Has no male heir.

Area—4,980 square miles; *Population* (1901)—479,065; *Gross Revenue*, 1902-1903—Rs. 13,74,195; *Tribute to His Highness the Gáikwár of Baroda and the British Government*—Rs. 1,30,801 and Rs. 24,382 respectively; *Military Force*—1,353; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, wheat, bájri, juvári, cotton, timber, maize, gram and mahuda; *Manufactures*—Nil.

1. The Agency comprises one first class State, five second class States, five States of minor importance and 51 petty Mewas estates. Of the five second class States, three were under Agency management at the commencement of the year on account of the minority of their Chiefs, but one, *i.e.*, Sunth, was handed over on 10th May to its Chief on his attaining his majority. Out of the five minor States, Sanjeli, Umetha and Nárukot continued under administration. General.

2. The Rája of Báriya was the only Rewa Kántha Agency Chief present at the Delhi Coronation Darbár. Chief Events.

The Chief of Sunth married a daughter of the Thákor of Kanod in Rájputána.

3. The rains were sufficient to produce a good general crop and the outturn averaged from 12 to 14 annas. The total revenue of the States fell from Rs. 15,00,480 to Rs. 13,74,195 and the expenditure from Rs. 20,71,198 to Rs. 19,38,459. Damage to the crops caused by rats accounted for the decrease in income. Season and Crops.

4. The total strength of the Police was 1,412 against 1,415 in the previous year. Of the 1,374 persons sent for trial 71·47 per cent. were convicted as compared with 74 per cent. out of 1,975 persons in 1901-1902. The value of stolen property was Rs. 41,914 with a percentage of recoveries of 53·76. The Magistrates dealt with 2,450 persons against 2,972. Serious offences declined from 140 to 84. The number of Sessions cases decreased from 12 to 4. Police and Criminal Justice.

5. The number of jails remained unaltered. 1,933 prisoners, as against 2,059 in 1901-1902, were confined in them. Prisons.

6. Including arrears, the number of civil suits was 2,800, of which 2,102 were decided. Civil Justice.

7. The number of dispensaries rose to 17. 73,052 patients were treated in them at a cost of Rs. 23,295, as against 74,362 patients at a cost of Rs. 26,232 in the previous year. Vaccinations totalled 13,752, an increase of 6,406. Plague was responsible for 396 deaths. There were 8 fatal cases of "Beri Beri" at Chotta Udepur. Medical Relief.

8. Schools decreased in number from 175 to 171, but the attendance rose from 7,278 to 8,080. Education.

6.—CAMBAY STATE.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Jafferali Khan Saheb Bahadur; *Caste*—Mogal (Shiah); *Age*—55 years; Educated at Cambay; *Has no male issue.*

Area—350 square miles; *Population* (1901)—75,225; *Gross Revenue* (1902-1903)—Rs. 3,28,271; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 21,024; *Military Force*—236; *Principal Articles of Production*—Jowári, bájri, kodra, paddy, wheat, cotton, pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco; *Manufactures*—Cornelian stones, cloths, dhotis, carpets, horn and ivory work.

1. The Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated both on 9th August 1902 and 1st, 2nd and 3rd January 1903. A public garden, entitled the "Edward VII Coronation Garden," was laid out as a permanent memorial of the occasion. Chief Events.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Cambay, Sachin, Bánsda and Dharampur.

Season and Crops. Land Revenue.

2. The total rainfall was up to the average, 32·43 inches being registered. The bájri crops were good, but kodra was damaged by the heavy rains. Water was abundant and the condition of cattle excellent. Tagái to the amount of Rs. 3,163 was advanced for seed only.

3. The total outstanding balance was reduced from Rs. 5,54,914 at the beginning of the year under report to Rs. 3,00,617 at its close; Rs. 1,13,483 were collected during the year and Rs. 1,40,814 written off.

Police.

4. The total number remained at 170, while the cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 23,362 to Rs. 19,394. 202 cases were reported to the Police and 150 detected. 214 arrests were made and 158 persons arrested were convicted, making a percentage of 73·83 as against 77·66 in 1901-1902. The value of stolen property rose from Rs. 5,518 to Rs. 7,091 and the percentage of recoveries fell from 67 to 48, the falling off being mainly attributable to one particular case.

Criminal Justice.

5. 439 criminal cases came up for disposal. The decrease of 163 from the previous year was due to absence of famine during the year under report. Out of 698 persons dealt with in the Courts, 349 were convicted and 14 committed to the Sessions Court. There were 12 appeals, in 10 of which the sentences were upheld.

Jails.

6. During the year 152 convicts were admitted. The daily average in the Jail was 56·33 as against 48·31. The cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 2,832 to Rs. 2,477.

Civil Justice.

7. The Civil Courts disposed of 2,066 cases out of 2,329. The Sadar Court decided two of the 5 cases that came up. 87 possessory and 5 rent suits were all except one disposed of by the Revenue Court. The Appellate Courts heard 48 appeals and in 21 cases confirmed the decrees of the lower Courts.

Registration.

8. 506 documents were presented for registration of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,65,346 against 728 of a total value of Rs. 2,46,482. Fees decreased from Rs. 6,913 to Rs. 4,588 owing to the plague.

Public Works.

9. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 34,228. No capital expenditure was incurred on the Cambay Railway. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 25,496.

Revenue and Finance.

10. The total receipts were Rs. 3,28,271 against Rs. 4,07,829 for 1901-1902 and the total expenditure Rs. 3,49,700 against Rs. 3,90,515.

Medical Relief.

11. The average daily attendance at the 4 medical institutions amounted in all to 3,344. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 8,197 to Rs. 6,217.

Vital Statistics.

12. The total number of births was 1,591 and of deaths 5,630, giving a mille average of 21 and 74·9, respectively, as against 27 and 38 in the previous year. Plague carried off 2,069 persons.

Education.

13. The total average attendance at the 25 schools was 1,166 as against 1,246 of the previous year and the total cost Rs. 13,143 against Rs. 16,368.

II.—SOUTH GUJARA'T.

1.—SACHIN, BA'NSDA AND DHARAMPUR.

Ruling Chiefs.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
Nawab Sidi Najab Ali Khan *alias* Ebrahim Khan.	Sachin ...	Sunni Mahomedan.	18	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Has no male heir.
Maha Rával Shri Prata p s i n g j i Gulabsingji.	Bánsda ...	Solunki Rajput, Hindu.	39	Do. ...	Has male heir.
Mahárána Shri Moh a n d e v j i Narayendevji.	Dharampur ...	Sisodia Rajput, Hindu.	40	Do. ...	Do.

Area—1,051 square miles; *Population* (1901)—161,342; *Gross Revenue* (1902-1903)—Rs. 8,70,781; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 9,154; *Military Force*—255; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, kodra, jowári, udid, pulses, gram, molasses, sugarcane, &c.; *Manufactures*—Cotton cloth.

General.

1. This group consists of the three second class States of Dharampur, Bánsda and Sachin. The first two are managed by their Chiefs. Sachin, pending the majority of its Chief, is administered by the Assistant Collector, Chorási Division, under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Surat.

Season and Crops.

2. The season in all three States was favourable. Crops were everywhere good, except rice and sugarcane in Sachin.

Police.

3. The total strength has been reduced to 334 and the total cost to Rs. 40,654. There were 244 offences reported to the Police against 285 in the previous year. The Police arrested 351 persons. 300 accused were convicted. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,520 and of property recovered to Rs. 1,256 or 82·62 per cent.

Criminal Justice.

4. The Criminal Courts disposed of 426 cases involving 672 persons, of whom 356 were convicted.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Sachin, Bánsda, Dharampur, The Dángs, Surgána and Jawhar.

5. A total of 360 persons against 427 of the preceding year were confined in the prisons. The total cost amounted to Rs. 3,983 as compared with Rs. 4,074 in 1901-1902. Prisons.

6. There were 452 civil suits for disposal during the year, of which 423 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 29 suits in arrears. Twelve appeals were made and disposed of finally. Civil Justice.

7. 166 documents were registered as compared with 136 in the previous year and Rs. 780 received in fees as compared with Rs. 586. Registration.

8. The total outlay on public works increased from Rs. 84,122 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 1,01,101. Public Works.

9. The gross income of Dharampur was Rs. 3,60,045 and the gross expenditure Rs. 3,52,983 as against Rs. 4,07,047 and Rs. 4,08,743 in 1901-1902. The gross revenues of Bánsda amounted to Rs. 2,90,420 and expenditure to Rs. 2,89,924 as against Rs. 2,89,854 and Rs. 2,39,014. The gross income of Sachin was Rs. 2,20,316 and expenditure Rs. 1,55,592 as against Rs. 1,94,309 and Rs. 1,72,024. In Dharampur the Abkári Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,00,918 and in Bánsda to Rs. 1,15,881. Revenue and Finance.

10. There were 4,176 births and 5,351 deaths registered during the year. 5,024 persons were vaccinated, 4,935 successfully. Vital Statistics.

11. The four dispensaries were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 15,475. There were 45,703 patients treated during the year. Medical Relief.

12. The number of schools was 57 and of scholars 3,016. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,357. Education.

2.—THE DA'NGS.

Area—660 square miles; *Population* (1901)—18,633; *Gross Revenue* (1902-1903)—Rs. 25,991.

1. The Dángs, which previously were included in the Khándesh Political Agency, have been placed under the control of the Political Agent, Surat, in accordance with a Government Resolution, dated 12th March 1903. With effect from the date of that change the Khándesh Political Agency ceased to exist. General.

2. The season was a great improvement upon that of the previous year, and a fair outturn was realized. The yield of mhowra was particularly good. Season.

3. The revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 25,991 as against Rs. 24,988 in the previous year. No statistics of expenditure were available. Revenue.

4. There was a decrease in crime generally, the total number of cases tried being 90 as compared with 104 in 1901-1902. The number of ábkári cases, however, rose from 24 to 59. Crime.

5. There was no epidemic of any kind during the year. Vaccinations numbered 220. Public Health and Vaccination.

III.—NORTH KONKAN.

1.—SURGA'NA.

Ruling Chief—Prataprao Shankarrao Deshmukh; *Residence*—Surgána; *Caste*—Kunbi, Hindu; *Age*—22 years; Educated at the Surgána State School; *Has male heir.*

Area—360 square miles; *Population* (1901)—11,532; *Gross Revenue* (1902-1903)—Rs. 26,134; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli and timber; *Manufactures*—Nil.

1. Surgána is a petty State of 61 villages, of which 46 are "khálsa" and 15 "alienated". Prataprao Shankarrao Deshmukh himself manages the State under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Násik. General.

2. A rainfall of 66 inches produced a good average crop. Season.

3. The total strength of the Police was 13 and the total cost Rs. 1,391. Out of 25 persons sent for trial 23 were convicted. The percentage of stolen property recovered was 82. The Deshmukh tried 56 cases and convicted 56 out of 64 persons charged. Police and Criminal Justice.

4. The gross receipts fell from Rs. 30,642 to Rs. 26,134, and the gross expenditure from Rs. 33,940 to Rs. 24,492. The State's income is mainly derived from Land Revenue, Forest and A'bkári. Revenue and Expenditure.

5. There were 41 births and 36 deaths registered during the year. Vital Statistics.

6. The one State School was attended by 22 boys. Education.

2.—JAWHA'R.

Ruling Chief—Patangshah Rája of Jawhár; *Caste*—Koli, Hindu; *Age*—49 years; Educated at the Poona High School; *Has two male heirs.*

Area—310 square miles; *Population* (1901)—47,538; *Gross Revenue* (1902-1903)—Rs. 2,18,468; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—16; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli and timber; *Manufactures*—Nil.

1. The rainfall was on the whole good, and paddy and nágli each yielded an outturn of 13 annas and túr an outturn of 10 annas. The prices of food-grains were easier than in 1901-1902. Season and Crops.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Jawhár and Janjira.

Police and Criminal Justice.

2. The strength of the Police remained at 60, while the cost rose to Rs. 5,805. 40 arrests were made and 73 per cent. of the 34 persons put on trial were convicted. Stolen property was valued at Rs. 198, of which 95·95 per cent. was recovered, as compared with Rs. 437 and 21·05 per cent. of recoveries in the preceding year. The Criminal Courts tried 213 persons, of whom 64 were convicted. One person was extradited from the State into British territory and 4 persons for trial by the State.

Jail.

3. The total number of persons in the jail fell from 82 to 68. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 942.

Civil Justice.

4. Including 21 arrears, there were 110 civil suits for disposal, of which 91 were decided. No appeals were disposed of.

Registration.

5. The number of documents registered was 83 against 131 and their aggregate value Rs. 21,090 against Rs. 26,925. Fees realized Rs. 112.

Revenue and Finance.

6. The total receipts and expenditure were, respectively, Rs. 2,18,468 and Rs. 2,16,804, showing net increases of Rs. 61,000 and Rs. 45,000 over the previous year. Land revenue collections fell from Rs. 64,072 to Rs. 63,761, while forest receipts rose from Rs. 4,095 to Rs. 10,582.

Public Works.

7. The outlay on public works was Rs. 23,829, of which Rs. 21,221 were expended on communications.

Vital Statistics.

8. The birth-rate rose from 31·82 to 32·64 per mille and the death-rate from 14·43 to 15·52.

Medical Relief.

9. The dispensary treated 2,426 patients at a cost of Rs. 2,192. Vaccinations numbered 1,543, all being successful.

Education.

10. The number of primary schools was reduced from 6 to 3 owing to want of sufficient attendance in the rural schools. There were 206 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.

IV.—SOUTH KONKAN.

1.—JANJIRA.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Navab Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan, K.C.I.E. ; *Residence*—Murud-Janjira ; *Caste*—Sidi Sujat Khan, Suni Mahomedan ; *Age*—41 years ; Educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot ; *Has no male issue.*

Area—324 square miles ; *Population* (1901)—85,414 ; *Gross Revenue* (1902-1903)—Rs. 4,88,280 ; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil ; *Military Force*—74 ; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, wári, til, harik, cocoanuts, betelnuts, firewood, timber, myrabolams, hemp and fish ; *Manufactures*—Nil.

Season and Crops.

1. The season was fair, although insufficient rain in the latter part affected rice and varkas, which yielded 9 and 4½ anna crops respectively. The rabi and hemp outturn were each 7½ annas.

Police.

2. The total strength remained at 137, besides which six temporary policemen were entertained on plague duty. The total cost rose from Rs. 16,879 to Rs. 16,936. Convictions were obtained in 42 out of 48 cognizable cases committed for trial. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,158 as against Rs. 2,619 in 1901-1902 and the percentage of recoveries 58 as against 32. The Criminal Courts disposed of 222 out of 228 cases, involving 461 persons.

Prison.

3. The daily average number of prisoners in the State Jail rose from 12·8 to 22·6.

Civil Justice.

4. The two Civil Courts of original jurisdiction disposed of 562 suits, involving property to the value of Rs. 64,814. Out of 1,069 applications for execution of decrees, 996 were disposed of. 14 out of 15 appeals were decided.

Registration.

5. 821 documents were registered affecting property of the value of Rs. 2,27,886 as against 751 documents of Rs. 2,35,677 value in 1901-1902. The net profits of the department rose from Rs. 1,685 to Rs. 1,843.

Forests.

6. The total forest revenue fell from Rs. 48,961 to Rs. 39,150 and the expenditure rose from Rs. 8,736 to Rs. 10,256. Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 902 were made. 63 offences were dealt with.

Trade.

7. Imports increased to Rs. 3,97,774, while exports fell to Rs. 3,31,118.

Public Works.

8. Rs. 39,746 were expended on public works as against Rs. 72,949. No new works were undertaken excepting a few wells. The Mazgaon-Kesoli road was completed.

Finance.

9. The receipts and expenditure fell respectively from Rs. 5,52,390 and Rs. 5,46,245 to Rs. 5,31,833 and Rs. 5,36,460 and the closing balance from Rs. 6,35,287 to Rs. 6,30,660.

Abkári.

10. The total ábkári realizations were Rs. 55,689 as against Rs. 61,795 in 1901-1902 and the expenditure Rs. 11,359 as compared with Rs. 16,951.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

11. Births rose from 2,968 to 3,275 and deaths dropped from 2,641 to 2,177. The number of vaccinations increased from 2,231 to 2,607.

Education.

12. The number of State Schools remained at 59, while the attendance fell from 2,960 to 2,798. The cost of the department fell from Rs. 22,484 to Rs. 21,465.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Sávantvádi and Savanúr.

2.—SA'VANTVA'DI.

Ruling Chief—Shri.Ram Savant Bhosle Sar Desai; *Residence*—Sávantvádi; *Caste*—Marátha, Hindu; *Age*—32 years; Educated at the Belgaum High School and the Rájkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

Area—926 square miles; *Population* (1901)—217,732; *Gross Revenue* (1902-1903)—Rs. 6,69,149; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—327; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nachni, cocoanuts and betelnuts; *Manufactures*—Ornamental furniture in painted lacquer work, inlaid cocoanuts, fancy articles, kuskus, embroidery and horn work, toys, &c.

Chief Event. 1. The Coronation of their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor of India and the Queen was celebrated on the 1st January 1903.

Season and Crops. 2. The season was favourable. The rainfall amounted to 148·28 inches. Locusts did some damage to the hill crops, but the rice and náchni yielded respectively 10 and 12 anna crops.

Police. 3. The total strength of the Police for the year 1902-1903 was 145, of whom 101 were permanent. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 12,679. 310 offences were reported to the Police during the year and 310 persons arrested. The percentage of arrested persons convicted was 40·6 and of persons sent to trial 45·4. The value of stolen property decreased to Rs. 18,435, of which 58·1 per cent. was recovered as against 21·6 last year, the increase being due to the detection of a big dacoity committed in 1901-1902.

Jails. 4. The total cost of prisons during the year was Rs. 2,436 and the daily average population 36 as against 40 in 1901-1902.

Criminal Justice. 5. The Courts of Criminal Justice convicted 344 out of 921 persons brought to trial. No heinous crime occurred. Out of 54 appeals 11 sentences were confirmed.

Civil Justice. 6. There were 2,769 civil suits for disposal and 1,955 of these were disposed of. The arrears fell from 814 in 1901-1902 to 682 in the year under review. 3,210 out of 4,112 applications for execution of decrees were disposed of as against 3,276 out of 4,244 last year.

Registration. 7. The number of documents registered fell from 2,244 to 2,044 and their aggregate value from Rs. 3,17,474 to Rs. 3,11,983. Rs. 8,989 were realized in fees.

Military. 8. The Sávantvádi Local Corps comprised 327 men. Its cost was Rs. 49,560 for the year.

Forests. 9. Forest receipts amounted to Rs. 24,659 and the expenditure to Rs. 13,662 as against Rs. 21,623 and Rs. 9,495 in 1901-1902. The area under Forest Conservancy remained at 34,859 acres.

Public Works. 10. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 76,359, the chief works being the new Local Corps Lines and Paga.

Revenue and Finance. 11. The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,69,147 or Rs. 2,38,589 in excess of last year. This large increase was due to the accounts of the late Ráni Tarabai Saheb's Estate being incorporated in the State accounts. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,75,462, the increase over the preceding year resulting mainly from the payment of the first instalment of the nazarána. The closing balance was Rs. 6,01,508.

Vital Statistics. 12. 7,372 births and 4,690 deaths were recorded as compared with 5,795 births and 4,545 deaths in the previous year. Vaccinations increased from 5,005 in 1901-1902 to 6,311. Of these 96·36 per cent. were successful.

Medical Relief. 13. The seven medical institutions treated 503 in-door and 16,791 out-door patients. Their total cost amounted to Rs. 15,886.

Education. 14. The 191 schools, of which 24 were newly opened during the year, were attended by 6,949 students. The income rose from Rs. 25,889 to Rs. 26,119, and the expenditure from Rs. 26,033 to Rs. 27,062.

3.—SAVANU'R.

Ruling Chief—Abdul Majid Khan Dilarjang Bahadur; *Residence*—Dhárwár; *Caste*—Pathan Mahomedan; *Age*—12 years; minor, being educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot; *Has no male heir.*

Area—70 square miles; *Population* (1901)—18,446; *Gross Revenue* (1902-1903)—Rs. 1,04,669; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—46, *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, cotton, jowári, wheat, betel leaf, cocoanuts; *Manufactures*—Sadis, dhotars, &c.

General. 1. The State was under the management of the Collector of Dhárwár as Political Agent with his Senior Assistant as Assistant Political Agent, the Nawáb being a minor.

Season and Crops. 2. The rainfall was above the normal and the outturn generally good, although the late December rains did considerable damage to the crops.

Revenue and Finance. 3. The opening balance was Rs. 3,19,772, of which Rs. 2,64,600 were invested in Government Securities. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,04,669 and the expenditure to Rs. 81,138, the closing balance being Rs. 3,43,303. Rs. 13,996 was expended on public works.

Police, Criminal Justice and Prison. 4. The permanent staff remained at 46 men, of whom 3 were mounted. 27 offences were reported as against 40, and 20 persons were dealt with, 9 being convicted and 2 committed. Stolen property amounted in value to Rs. 2,628 with a percentage of recoveries of 28 as against 60 in 1901-1902. Six prisoners were admitted into the Jail during the year.

Civil Justice. 5. Including arrears, the Civil Courts of Original Jurisdiction decided 44 out of 71 suits for disposal as against 93 out of 111 in 1901-1902. The Political Agent heard three appeals and reversed one decision. 57 out of a total of 95 applications for execution of decrees were disposed of.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Savanúr, and Sátára Jághirs.

Registration. Municipality. Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.

6. 183 documents affecting property of the value of Rs. 52,832 were registered.

7. The opening balance of the Municipality was Rs. 765, the income Rs. 4,263, the expenditure Rs. 4,009 and the closing balance Rs. 1,019.

8. The Savanúr Dispensary treated 12,444 out-door and 7 in-door patients. Births fell from 528 to 495, while deaths rose from 1,443 to 1,686 owing chiefly to plague. Vaccinations decreased to 455.

Education.

9. The number of schools open was 11 with an attendance of 512 against 12 in the previous year with an attendance of 597. The expenditure fell from Rs. 5,637 to Rs. 5,515.

V.—THE DAKHAN.

SA'TA'RA JA'GHIRS.

Ruling Chiefs.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
Meherbán Parshrám Ráo Pandit Pratinidhi.	Aundh ...	Bráhmin, Hindu.	46	Private tuition ...	Has male heir.
Meherbán Mudhoji Ráo Náik Nimbálkar.	Phaltan ...	Kshatriya, Hindu.	65	Do. ...	Do.
Meherbán Shankar Ráo Chimnáji Pant Sachiv.	Bhor ...	Bráhmin, Hindu.	49	Do. ...	Do.
Meherbán Fatteh-sing Sayáji Ráje Bhosle *alias* Bápu Sáheb.	Akalkot ...	Marátha, Hindu.	8½	(Minor).	
Meherbán Rám Ráo Aba Sáheb Daphle.	Jath ...	Do. ...	18	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Has no male heir.
Ráni Bái Sáheb Daphle.	Daphlápur ...	Do. ...	69	Privately at Mudhol.	Do.

Area—3,812 square miles; *Population* (1901)—397,640; *Gross Revenue* (1902-1903)—Rs. 14,71,698; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 35,235; *Military Force*—463; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, sava, juvári, wheat, gram, cotton, bájri, groundnuts, jagri, sugarcane, linseed, &c.; *Manufactures*—Sádis, coarse or common shelas, cholis and common barnus, kámlis, carpets, brass pots, &c.

General.

1. The Sátára Jághirs comprise the six States of Aundh, Phaltan, Bhor, Akalkot, Jath and Daphlápur. Owing to the minority of their Chiefs, Akalkot and Jath were under the control of an Administrator appointed by Government. The Chief of Bhor attended the Coronation Darbár at Delhi. The two eldest daughters of the late Ráje Sáheb of Akalkot were married to Shri Ram Savant Bhosle Ráje Bahádur, Sar Desái of Sávantvádi, and to Shrimant Rám Ráo Aba Sáheb Daphle, Chief of Jath, on 18th May 1902.

Season and Crops.

2. The rain was seasonable in Akalkot and the harvest good. In Jath the rain, though late, was good, and the outturn of kharif and rabi crops averaged respectively 8 and 12 annas. The outturn in Daphlápur and Bhor was very fair. The early crops in Phaltan failed almost entirely owing to inopportune rains, but the average outturn of the late crops was from 8 to 10 annas. In Aundh the rainfall was generally abundant, but it was unseasonable in places and the outturn was uneven.

Revenue and Expenditure.

3. The combined revenues of the Jághirs fell from Rs. 15,97,360 to Rs. 14,71,698 and the expenditure from Rs. 15,16,790 to Rs. 13,98,980. Jath raised a loan of Rs. 25,000 from Government.

Police.

4. The Police force consisted of 592 men of all grades, maintained at a cost of Rs. 65,878. The number of offences reported was 656, in connection with which 476 persons were arrested, of whom 63 per cent. were convicted as against 68 per cent. in 1901-1902. The value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 13,866, of which Rs. 6,057 was recovered as against the previous year's figures of Rs. 16,358 and Rs. 8,961.

Criminal Justice.

5. The Criminal Courts dealt with 1,900 persons, of whom 817 were convicted, giving a percentage of 43 as against 55 in the previous year.

Prisons.

6. There were 8 prisons, in which 347 persons were confined at a cost of Rs. 7,277 (exclusive of Aundh, for which figures are not available).

Civil Justice.

7. Out of 2,213 civil suits for disposal, 1,788 were decided against 1,942 in 1901-1902.

Registration.

8. There were 4,507 documents registered against 4,882. Fees realized Rs. 4,927 against Rs. 5,368.

Municipalities.

9. There were 4 Municipalities (2 in Bhor and 1 each in Phaltan and Jath) with an aggregate income of Rs. 15,277 and expenditure of Rs. 14,598.

Public Works.

10. The total outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 99,397 against Rs. 1,08,148 in 1901-1902.

Vital Statistics.

11. Births and deaths numbered 14,212 and 13,682 respectively. The increase in the death-rate was due to plague. There were 11,326 persons vaccinated.

Medical Institutions.

12. In the 6 medical institutions 47,735 patients were treated at a total cost of Rs. 13,899.

Education.

13. The number of schools fell from 161 to 151 and the attendance from 6,461 to 5,765. The cost of education increased, however, from Rs. 36,168 to Rs. 38,507.

VI.—SOUTHERN MAHRA'TTA COUNTRY STATES.

1.—KOLHA'PUR.

Area—2,855 square miles; *Population* (1901)—910,011; *Gross Revenue* (1902-1903)—Rs. 46,31,532; *Tribute to the British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—677; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, jowári, vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, chillies, kosumba, ground-nuts, &c.; *Manufactures*—Coarse cotton and woollen cloths, articles of pottery and hardware, coarse sugar, glass bangles and paper of coarse kind.

1. The State consists of Kolhápur proper and nine feudatory Jághirs. General.

The chief event of the year was His Highness the Chhatrapati Mahárája's visit to England to attend the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. The University of Cambridge conferred upon His Highness the honorary degree of LL.D., and His Most Gracious Majesty was pleased to confer the distinction of G.C.V.O., the insignia being handed to His Highness at Delhi, during his presence at the ceremonials connected with the Imperial Darbár, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Her Highness Anandibai Ránisáheb, the adoptive mother of His Highness the Chhatrapati Mahárája, died on 14th September 1902.

2. A good rainfall yielded an abundant harvest and staple food-grains were reduced to their normal level. Season and Crops.

3. The military force comprised an infantry regiment of 528 men under a British Officer and a Risala body-guard of 149 men. The cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 1,15,172 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,11,122. Military.

4. The Police force was reduced from 841 to 808 owing to the discharge of the temporary police previously detailed on plague duty. The cost of maintenance was lowered to Rs. 77,780 from Rs. 83,888. Of the 699 persons arrested 70·57 per cent. received convictions. Property to the value of Rs. 75,695 was stolen, of which 50 per cent. or a rise of 7 per cent. from the previous year was recovered. The 64 Criminal Courts dealt with 6,360 persons, of whom 2,194 were convicted. The decrease from the previous year was due to a decrease in the number of petty thefts and cattle lifting. The various Sessions Courts dealt with 57 cases. There were 259 appellants, sentences being reversed in 94 cases by the Superior Court and modified in 28. Police and Criminal Justice.

5. The number of prisons and lock-ups remained at 18. The number of persons confined fell very considerably, *viz.*, from 2,898 to 1,874. The cost was Rs. 27,653. Prisons.

6. One more Civil Court was added during the year, making a total of 37. There were 7,249 suits for disposal as against 6,284 in the previous year. Of these 5,007 were decided and 2,242 left in arrears. Special appeals to His Highness' Court numbered 224 and 57 were decided. Special arrangements to clear off the balance have been made. Civil Justice.

7. The number of documents registered was 6,042 as against 7,293 and the fees realized Rs. 32,024. The cost of the Department was Rs. 7,587 during the year. Registration.

8. Of the nine Municipalities the most important is that of Kolhápur. Its receipts fell from Rs. 60,197 to Rs. 52,243, while the expenditure fell to Rs. 51,102. Manure only realized Rs. 951 against Rs. 10,890 owing to prevalence of plague. The aggregate opening balance of the other eight Municipalities was Rs. 22,922 and closing balance Rs. 22,391. Municipalities.

9. The areas under Reserved and Protected Forests rose respectively from 333 to 340 and 177 to 181 square miles. In 10 villages settlement work was completed. Locusts almost destroyed the Hirda crop and the total receipts fell from Rs. 1,56,919 to Rs. 27,715. The expenditure was Rs. 30,340 against Rs. 1,14,163. Forests.

10. The total outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 2,94,409 against Rs. 2,85,225. Public Works.

11. Births rose from 20·6 to 29·4 per mille and deaths fell from 48·6 to 44. 19,524 persons were vaccinated, 18,954 successfully. Vital Statistics.

12. The 16 medical institutions relieved 172,930 persons as against 164,910 in 1901-1902 at a cost of Rs. 53,240. Medical Relief.

13. The gross revenue of the State proper fell from Rs. 35,26,525 to Rs. 35,10,856 and the expenditure rose from Rs. 34,89,201 to Rs. 35,82,014. Excluding debts, deposits and other items of double entry the net receipts were increased by Rs. 1,98,073 and the net expenditure diminished by Rs. 1,75,988. Revenue and Finance.

Revised settlement was introduced in Gad-Hinglaj Táluka and Katkol Mahál, producing an increase of assessment of about Rs. 27,000 or 24 per cent. on the total revenue.

14. The number of schools increased from 200 to 244 and of scholars from 8,254 to 8,726. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,18,023 to Rs. 1,22,682 and in primary education only from Rs. 61,420 to Rs. 66,816. Education.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

2.—OTHER SOUTHERN MARA'THA COUNTRY STATES.

Southern Marátha States.

General.

1. The Southern Marátha Country embraces the following eight States :—

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average per square mile.	Gross Revenue.
				Rs.
Sángli	1,112	226,128	208·8	11,69,936
Miraj (Senior)	339	81,467	240	3,07,333
Miraj (Junior)	211	35,806	170·5	4,17,104
Kurundwad (Senior)... ...	185	42,474	244·1	1,43,553
Kurundwad (Junior)... ...	114	34,003	298·2	1,42,560
Jamkhandi	524	105,357	201	8,11,989
Mudhol	368	63,001	174·5	2,95,815
Ramdurg	169	37,848	224·05	1,85,885
	3,022	626,084	209	34,74,175

Chief Events.

2. On 15th June 1903 Vinaikrao *alias* Bhausaheb, son of the late Chintamanrao Appasaheb, was selected by the Government of India as successor to the Sángli Gádi and subsequently adopted by the elder widow of the late Chief. Parasharamrao Bhausaheb, Chief of Jamkhandi, was invested with full powers of the State on the 4th June 1903. A son and heir was born to the Chief of Mudhol on 20th January 1903.

The Coronation of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated universally. The Chief of Miraj (Senior) attended the Delhi Darbár and was created a K.C.I.E. and received the insignia of the Order at the Investiture Darbár held at Delhi by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Season and Crops.

3. The rainfall was sufficient and the average of the outturn very fair. Heavy rains in December spoilt the crops in two tálukas of Sángli and the rabi crops in Kurundwad (Senior) were ruined by untimely rains. Relief works were closed at the beginning of the year and prices were lower than in 1901-1902.

Police and Criminal Justice.

4. The permanent Police Force numbered 1,543 as against 1,514 in the previous year. A temporary force of 67 men employed in Sángli for famine and plague was dispensed with when no longer required. 1,166 persons were sent to trial, of whom 44·5 per cent., as compared with 54·5 in 1901-1902, were convicted. Property to the value of Rs. 48,211 was stolen and Rs. 24,393 recovered, giving a percentage of 50·6 or a drop of 3·8 from the previous year's figures. The Magistrates dealt with 3,388 persons, of whom 760 were convicted. There were 130 criminal appeals, all but 7 of which were disposed of.

Jails.

5. The number of prisons was 27 as in the preceding year and the cost of maintenance Rs. 23,335 as against Rs. 31,022. The total number of persons confined was 928 or 372 less than in 1901-1902.

Civil Justice.

6. The Civil Courts decided 5,035 suits out of a total of 6,183, leaving a balance of 1,148 in arrears, as compared with 5,020 suits disposed of in 1901-1902 out of a total of 6,577 and a balance of 1,557. 395 appeals were disposed of out of 707.

Registration.

7. The number of documents registered fell from 8,360 to 6,339 and the receipts from Rs. 28,252 to Rs. 22,064.

Forests.

8. The forest area rose from 89,488 acres to 97,286 mainly owing to a large increase of area under forest in Miraj (Junior). The income fell from Rs. 24,513 to Rs. 19,869.

Public Works.

9. The total outlay on public works fell from Rs. 3,16,965 to Rs. 1,72,304.

Municipalities.

10. The number of Municipalities was 31 as in the last year. Their aggregate incomes amounted to Rs. 86,102 and expenditure to Rs. 98,603, leaving an adverse balance of Rs. 12,504.

Revenue and Finance.

11. The gross revenue fell from Rs. 39,68,352 to Rs. 34,74,175. The closing balance was Rs. 33,11,570.

Mines.

12. A gold mine lease was issued in Sángli and a company floated.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

13. During the year 16,347 births were recorded and 32,023 deaths, of which 18,491 were due to plague, which prevailed in a very virulent form. The number of dispensaries rose from 23 to 25. The only dispensary in Kurundwad (Junior) was closed during the year owing to the death of the officer in charge. Statistics are therefore not available for this dispensary. The number of patients treated in the other dispensaries was 198,832 as against 194,569 in 1901-1902. Two new dispensaries were opened in Mudhol and Rámdurg.

Education.

14. The number of schools fell from 257 to 250 and the attendance from 12,647 to 10,962. The total cost of maintenance decreased from Rs. 1,10,954 to Rs. 1,01,952. There were 27 libraries and 3 reading rooms.

VII.—SIND.

KHAIRPUR.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahommad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Khairpur; *Caste*—Talpur Beluch, Mahomedan; *Age*—68 years; Educated by private tuition; *Has male issue.*

Area—6,050 square miles; *Population* (1901)—199,313; *Gross Revenue* (1902-1903)—Rs. 13,06,407; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—204; *Principal Articles of Production*—Fuller's earth (Chaneha), sulphate of soda, cotton, wool, grain, seeds, ghee, tobacco, indigo; *Manufactures*—Cloth, leather, ivory works, swords, metal-work, cutlery, cotton, silk and woollen work, lacquered wood-work and carpets.

General. 1. The area under cultivation fell from 200,560 acres to 166,867 owing to a low inundation. The revenue fell from Rs. 13,57,125 to Rs. 13,06,407 with a closing balance of Rs. 5,28,903 besides a large amount of unsold grain.

Chief Event. 2. His Highness attended the Delhi Darbár on January 1st, 1903.

Military. 3. The regular forces increased from 202 to 204 and the irregulars decreased from 163 to 162. The cost of this Department dropped from Rs. 82,774 to Rs. 81,335.

Police and Criminal Justice. 4. The force stood at 213 as compared with 215 in 1901-1902. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested was 80, a fall of 3 since the previous year. No dacoities occurred. The value of property stolen was Rs. 8,202 as against Rs. 7,777 in 1901-1902. The percentage of recoveries fell to 52. The Magisterial Courts convicted 572 out of 1,062 persons dealt with.

Prisons. 5. The two jails incarcerated 505 persons. The cost rose from Rs. 10,622 to Rs. 11,339.

Civil Justice. 6. Out of 1,441 suits filed in the Civil Courts, 1,199 were finally decided. Three hundred and thirty-nine applications for execution of decrees were disposed of. The Appellate Courts decided 66 appeals, leaving 20 in arrears.

Registration. 7. The number of documents registered in the five sub-registry offices rose from 83 to 98, affecting property of Rs. 27,920 value. Registration fees rose to a total of Rs. 1,180.

Public Works. 8. Rs. 2,58,747 were spent on public works, of which Rs. 1,68,667 were expended upon canals. During the year 79 miles of canal distributaries were completed.

Vital Statistics. 9. Births and deaths rose respectively from 1,502 and 2,195 to 1,950 and 3,101. In spite of the very large increase in mortality, the year is reported to be more healthy than the previous year.

Medical Relief. 10. The seven medical institutions treated 145,630 persons at a total cost of Rs. 18,488. Vaccinations numbered 5,772.

Education. 11. The number of schools rose from 150 to 156, but the attendance declined from 5,685 to 5,282. The total cost under this head was reduced from Rs. 60,911 in the preceding year to Rs. 53,917.

VIII.—ADEN.

Area—(Inclusive of Perim) 80 square miles; *Population* (1901)—43,974; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 52,45,553.

General. 1. The relations between the Arab tribes and the Presidency continued friendly throughout the year. The demarcation of the frontier was carried on by the Aden Boundary Commission.

Revenue and Finance. 2. Including an opening balance of Rs. 3,84,996, the revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 56,30,550 against an expenditure of Rs. 52,01,342, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,29,208.

Police and Criminal Justice. 3. The strength of the police, including the harbour police, decreased from 273 to 257, while the cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 72,243 to Rs. 70,623. Cognizable cases numbered 227, involving 363 offenders. The percentage of convictions fell from 87 to 81. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 7,479, of which 16 per cent. was recovered, as compared with 33 per cent. in the previous year. The Criminal Courts dealt with 657 persons, of whom 70·8 per cent. were convicted. The increase in crime was principally in cases of petty theft, insult and offences under the Bombay Police Act of 1890.

Prisons. 4. There were 154 persons confined in the prisons. The cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 9,660. Sale of manufactures realized Rs. 1,851.

Civil Justice. 5. Nine hundred and sixty-five suits were for disposal before the Civil Courts, of which all but 10 were decided. There were 316 applications for execution of decrees, of which 298 were disposed of. Out of 9 appeals 7 were decided and one withdrawn.

Registration. 6. No business was transacted in the Registrar's office during the year. In the Sub-Registrar's office 145 documents, representing property of the value of Rs. 2,38,658, were registered as against 132 documents of a value of Rs. 6,08,706 in the preceding year. The receipts (Rs. 1,140) fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 234.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Aden.

Municipalities.

7. The Municipalities at Aden and Sheikh Othman had an aggregate income of Rs. 1,98,446 and expenditure of Rs. 1,80,069 with a balance in hand of Rs. 1,11,155. A decrease in the Sheikh Othman revenue of Rs. 15,970 was due to falling off of rent on salt ground.

Public Works.

8. Under Imperial Military Works, quarters were built for an armament Sergeant-Major and for linesmen of the Sub-Marine Mining Detachment Royal Engineers, and quarters for Ordnance Subordinates taken in hand. Two barracks for Harbour Coast Defence Lascars were also constructed. Under Imperial Civil Works, quarters for three clerks and two runners attached to the Post Office, Steamer Point, were built and other minor works. Under Provincial Civil Works, a men's sleeping barrack in the Aden district jail was built.

Quarantine.

9. The Venice Convention Rules continued to be enforced. Thirty-five ships with 19,639 pilgrims were inspected, but none granted practique. The Port Surgeon examined 455 steamers and 103 buggalows with 103,498 passengers. 17,010 passengers were landed under observation.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

10. Births increased from 778 to 794 and deaths from 1,036 to 1,375. The number of patients relieved at the two hospitals and four dispensaries rose from 28,689 to 30,750. Vaccinations numbered 2,196, of which 1,088 were successful.

Education.

11. The average attendance at the English Residency schools was 55·2 against 65 and at the Arabic schools 272·3 against 257·4. Grants-in-aid were given to 30 out of 40 indigenous schools with an attendance of 1,753 boys and girls. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 6,121 as against Rs. 5,636 in 1901-1902.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

In the Native States, as in British Districts, the condition of the people depends chiefly on the state of the crops. The favourable season, therefore, in the year under report was naturally accompanied by a very marked improvement in the general condition of the people throughout the whole Presidency. The process of recuperation is however slow and it will require a succession of good years to fully obliterate the effects of the recent famines which have told severely upon the people's stamina. An increase in the extent and intensity of the plague considerably hampered the advance of prosperity. Work however was plentiful everywhere and prices easier. The condition of the trading classes also improved during the year.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

1. Realization of Land Revenue.

The following table shows the number of occupancies in each district and the number of distraints effected for the collection of arrears of the Government demand :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Occupancies.		Number of Distraints.	
		1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Sind	Thar and Párkar	41,679	40,340	.....	.....
	Shikárpur...	31,259	31,672	.....	53
	Hyderabad	41,679	34,084	.....	11
	Upper Sind Frontier	4,298	4,182	86	7
	Karáchi	11,819	12,295	.....	1
	Lárkhána	43,188	44,887	11	11
	Total ...	173,922	167,460	97	83
Northern Division ...	Broach	48,414	49,641	39	203
	Ahmedabad	58,300	59,972	.....	146
	Panch Mahals	28,923	29,258	.....	2
	Kaira	107,850	10[illegible],485	8	467
	Surat	77,761	77,630	42	330
	Thána	83,513	83,023	14	315
	Total ...	404,761	408,009	103	1,463
Central Division ...	Khándesh...	142,549	142,186	9	4
	Násik	76,477	76,936	.....	162
	Sholápur	47,740	48,363	2	.....
	Poona	72,402	72,700	5	31
	Sátára	73,900	74,028	9	97
	Ahmednagar	72,322	72,618	10	151
	Total ...	485,390	486,831	35	445
Southern Division ...	Belgaum	52,020	69,198	1	2
	Dhárwár	82,443	82,381	.....	1
	Ratnágiri	138,184	138,240	574	210
	Kánara	36,837	36,945	15	16
	Kolába	59,242	62,246	8	2
	Bijápur	81,432	82,061	9	.....
	Total ...	450,158	471,071	607	231
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,514,231	1,533,371	842	2,222

There was an increase in the number of occupancies in each of the Divisions of the Presidency proper, the increase being greatest in the Southern Division (20,913). In Sind on the other hand there was a decrease (6,462). The net result for the Presidency and Sind was a gain of 19,140 occupancies. The total number of distraints rose from 842 to 2.222 owing mainly to a large increase in the Northern Division. The total demand for the year 1902-1903 amounted to Rs. 4,12,01,363 and the total collections to Rs. 3,70,61,893.

2. Surveys.

1.—GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

In continuation of the previous season's operations a party of the Survey of India was at work in the Sukkur, Hyderabad and Karáchi Districts. The detail survey on the scale of 2 inches to a mile covered an area of 1,823 square miles, while the detail survey of the desert portion in Sukkur District on the half inch scale extended over an area of 2,166 square miles. The survey of the country round Jungshahi for a few miles was undertaken on the scale of 4 inches to the mile at the request of the General Officer Commanding Sind District.

2.—Levelling and Tidal Operations.

There were no levelling operations in any part of the Presidency during the year.

Automatic tidal observations were carried on throughout the year at the ports of Aden, Karáchi, Port Albert Victor (Káthiáwár), Apollo Bandar (Bombay), and Prince's Dock (Bombay). The observatories at Perim and Porbandar were closed during the year. At Aden the stoppage of the driving clock suspended tidal observations in February. No serious interruptions occurred at the other stations. The usual tide pole observations were taken at Bhávnagar.

The tide-tables for the Indian ports for 1903 were published as usual, including predictions for Okha Point, Bhávnagar and Kárwár.

3.—Revenue Surveys.

Gujarát.

1. Two special establishments were retained in Gujarát—a field party and a staff of classers and register writers at the Central Record Office, Broach. The field party was employed during the field season in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and the Panch Maháls in connection with the measurement of lands taken up for famine relief works. A total of 4,243 survey numbers was measured with an acreage of 7,347 acres. The staff of register writers was employed (i) on the preparation of the akarbands of the Broach, A'mod and Vágra tálukas of the Broach District and of the Kálol and Godhra tálukas of the Panch Maháls; (ii) on the duplication of the akarbands of the Broach, A'mod, Vágra, Kálol and Chikhli tálukas; and (iii) on the calculation of the himayat, sub-soil and akasia assessments of 14 villages in the Mátar táluka. The classers carried on the corrections in the survey records necessitated by the measurements of lands taken up for famine relief works.

The Dakhan.

2. The Akráni field party resumed its survey operations and during the field season surveyed three isolated inám villages (one each in Sholápur, Poona and Násik) and one Government village in Sholápur, measured 18 and classified 19 villages in the Akráni pargana, did miscellaneous measurement work in the Bársi and Sholápur tálukas and prepared demarcation maps of 134 villages in connection with projected extensions of the Nira and Gokák Canals. The Survey Daftardár's establishment prepared akarbands for 337 Government and 6 inám villages. Settlement proposals for two inám villages in Sátára were submitted.

Southern Division.

3. The field party in the Southern Division was employed in clearing off arrears of measurement of new roads made during the famine in the Belgaum and Bijápur Districts. The Survey Daftardár's establishment was employed mainly on the preparation of akarbands according to revision rates sanctioned for the Mahád táluka.

Sind.

4. Five parties of trained Tapedárs were engaged in survey operations in the Sind Districts. These measured 31,340 numbers with an area of 160,997 acres, compared with 36,604 numbers and an acreage of 162,792 in the previous season. Two other Revenue Surveyors, working independently, measured 1,655 acres, making a total of 162,652 acres measured during the year under report. The total cost of the Department, exclusive of the pay of the Tapedárs, which is met from the Village Cess Fund, was Rs. 1,00,248, as compared with Rs. 1,06,000 in 1901-1902.

4.—Bombay Forest Survey.

Operations were carried on in the districts of Thána, Násik, Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Sátára, Dhárwár, Kánara, Belgaum and Ratnágiri. Detailed survey of 732 square miles and the triangulation of 1,373 square miles was completed. The total cost rose from Rs. 69,333 to Rs. 75,106. 5 acres were surveyed on the 16-inch scale.

3. Settlements.

1.—Presidency Proper.

During the year revised rates were announced in one táluka and petha of Thána, in one táluka of Ratnágiri, in two of Kolába and Broach, and in the old Sirsi Táluka of Kánara, the villages of which were redistributed. Original settlements were introduced into 34 scattered Government and Inám villages in the Central Division and into one Inám village in Kolába, while revised rates were sanctioned for 3 Inám villages in Khándesh and 6 in Belgaum.

2.—Sind.

The revised rates sanctioned for the Rohri táluka of the Sukkur District came into force from the commencement of the year under report. Proposals for the revision of the flow rates on the lands commanded by the Mithrau canal in the Thar and Párkar District, and of the settlement rates in the Mehar táluka of the Lárkhána District were under the consideration of Government.

3.—Alienation Settlements.

No sanads were issued in the Northern Division or in Sind. In the Central Division 108 sanads were issued and inquiries into 20 Warshásan and Devasthán cases were completed in the Poona and Sholápur Districts and also the settlement of allowances in Dumála villages in 8 tálukas of the Násik District. In the Southern Division 8 sanads were issued and 4 cases decided in the Dhárwár District.

4.—Land Records.

The preparation of the Record of Rights was postponed pending the passing of the Record of Rights Act. In three tálukas of the Khándesh District, however, it was undertaken under the special orders of the Collector, and the Circle Inspectors in those tálukas were engaged in supervising the work.

4. Waste Lands.

The following tables show the variations in the area of land under cultivation in the past two years :—

1901-1902.

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance of culturable waste.	Area taken up during the year.	Area relinquished during the year.
Northern Division.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	1,460,558	1,221,990	238,568	21,672	9,440
Kaira	537,176	412,236	124,940	23	6,351
Panch Mahals	553,307	439,374	113,932	4,209	7,813
Broach	500,765	454,268	46,498	47	2,206
Surat	712,044	639,549	72,494	378	1,111
Thána	984,206	869,491	114,715	64	25
Total	4,748,056	4,036,908	711,147	26,393	26,946
Central Division.					
Ahmednagar	2,603,645	2,556,505	47,140	66	330
Khándesh	4,055,527	3,283,523	772,004	4,726	2,938
Násik	2,187,927	2,030,784	157,143	3,996	4,428
Poona	1,927,916	1,914,978	12,938	96	38
Sátara	1,438,447	1,401,965	36,482	37	124
Sholápur	2,108,899	2,086,167	22,732	1,378	1,701
Total	14,322,361	13,273,922	1,048,439	10,299	9,559
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	1,239,651	1,169,936	69,715	703	648
Bijápur	2,199,247	2,137,229	62,018	540	44
Dhárwár	1,651,005	1,594,487	56,518	1,871	110
Kánara	386,667	336,352	50,315	1,794	486
Kolába	728,001	691,802	36,199	371	37
Ratnágiri	1,608,567	1,594,805	13,762	39	3
Total	7,813,138	7,524,611	288,527	5,318	1,328
Sind.					
Hyderabad	3,733,626	1,750,688	1,982,939	108,032	76,044
Karáchi	1,796,983	608,455	1,188,528	13,275	26,764
Lárkhána	2,039,145	1,099,705	939,440	13,394	23,394
Sukkur	1,731,479	683,422	1,048,057	29,441	8,578
Thar and Párkar	2,991,790	1,836,460	1,155,330	57,096	29,831
Upper Sind Frontier	1,182,505	823,966	358,538	20,205	26,591
Total	13,475,528	6,802,696	6,672,832	241,443	191,202

1902-1903.

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance of culturable waste.	Area taken up during the year.	Area relinquished during the year.
Northern Division.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	1,529,108	1,363,888	165,221	24,354	7,260
Kaira	548,913	413,767	135,146	29,638	2,643
Panch Mahals	553,195	444,786	108,409	12,486	2,620
Broach	498,698	455,298	43,400	2,980	1,009
Surat	710,562	650,809	59,753	12,132	718
Thána	982,413	868,283	114,131	215	758
Total	4,822,889	4,196,831	626,060	81,805	15,008
Central Division.					
Ahmednagar	2,604,990	2,556,048	48,912	634	458
Khándesh	3,675,417	2,906,113	769,304	9,985	623
Násik	2,187,524	2,040,587	146,937	12,789	793
Poona	1,929,356	1,914,715	14,641	50	30
Sátára	1,438,224	1,401,471	36,753	106	353
Sholápur	2,108,864	2,088,357	20,507	337	2,527
Total	13,944,375	12,907,291	347,084	23,901	4,784

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance of culturable waste.	Area taken up during the year.	Area relinquished during the year.
Southern Division.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Belgaum	1,239,713	1,169,216	70,497	432	609
Bijápur	2,198,772	2,137,748	61,024	588	26
Dhárwár	1,650,867	1,594,286	56,582	.....	247
Kánara	386,510	336,495	50,014	1,021	376
Kolába	755,078	720,655	34,423	407	.....
Ratnágiri	1,608,418	1,595,499	12,919	699	2
Total ...	7,839,358	7,553,899	285,459	3,147	1,260
Sind.					
Hyderabad	3,725,690	1,796,958	1,928,732	114,673	68,403
Karáchi	1,810,015	602,166	1,207,879	28,970	35,259
Lárkhána	2,040,709	1,104,052	936,656	36,244	31,896
Sukkur	1,739,710	670,443	1,069,267	31,255	44,234
Thar and Párkar	3,093,052	1,890,176	1,202,876	84,914	31,199
Upper Sind Frontier...	1,196,047	812,981	383,065	18,503	29,488
Total ...	13,605,263	6,876,776	6,728,475	314,559	240,479

There was a very large decrease in the occupied area in the Central Division, occurring chiefly in the district of Khándesh. In the other two Divisions of the Presidency proper, however, and in Sind there were substantial increases. In the Northern Division every district except Thána shared in the increase, while in the Southern Division practically the whole increase was due to an addition of 28,853 acres of occupied land in Kolába. In Sind the largest increases were in Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar. The net result in the whole Presidency and Sind was a decrease of 106,410 acres under cultivation.

5. Wards' and Other Estates.

The majority of estates of this description in the Northern Division and Sind were in the charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and of the Manager, Encumbered Estates, respectively. Of the estates managed directly by Collectors, 36 were in the Northern Division, 7 in the Central Division, 7 in the Southern Division and 77 in Sind.

1.—Estates in charge of the Ta'lukda'ri Settlement Officer.

General.

1. The conditions of the season being more favourable, Rs. 7,70,000 were realized out of a gross revenue of Rs. 12,50,000. In the Ahmedabad District Rs. 1,01,283 were given as takávi, while remissions of takávi granted during the two years previous were made to the amount of Rs. 2,05,031. A special inquiry was instituted during the year into the condition of the Ahmedabad Tálukdárs.

Estates under management.

2. Encumbered estates under Act VI of 1862 numbered 33 in Ahmedabad, 20 in Kaira and 2 in Broach: no payments were made by any of them (except Rs. 40 in Dhandhuka) in reduction of their debts to Government. Minors' estates numbered 46, of which 37 were in Ahmedabad, 7 in Kaira and 2 in Broach: of these, 30 were involved in debt. There were 307 estates under management under Section 320, and 11 under Section 504, of the Civil Procedure Code: the decretal debts on these amounted to Rs. 6,53,816.

Decrees.

3. Decrees and darkhásts under execution under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, including 13 new, amounted to 730. Rs. 7,418 were paid to the decree-holders during the year. No estate was sold in execution of a Court's decree.

Miscellaneous estates.

4. There were 177 miscellaneous estates under management, many of which were handed over to the department to enable the Tálukdárs to receive takávi and loans for themselves and their tenants.

Partition cases.

5. There were 14 partition cases pending during the year, of which 2 were disposed of.

2.—Encumbered Estates, Sind.

Estates under the management of District Officers.

1. The receipts of the Estate under the Collector of Karáchi during the year amounted to Rs. 8,807 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,275. The closing balance was Rs. 1,477. The receipts of the two Estates in the charge of the Collector of Lárkhána amounted to Rs. 16,701 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,362 with a closing balance of Rs. 13,128. Rs. 3,780 were spent in the liquidation of debts.

Estates under the Manager of Encumbered Estates in Sind.

2. During the year 32 new Estates were taken under management and 31 thrown out, leaving a total of 525 at the close of the year. The aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 7,59,236 and expenditure to Rs. 7,64,768. The balance remaining at the end of the year was Rs. 1,28,941. Rs. 33,118 and Rs. 1,37,395 were spent in liquidation of loans and private debts respectively. The amount due to Government on account of loans at the close of the year was Rs. 53,645, and Rs. 80,150 were due on account of private loans.

6. Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

In Sind, where the land is held in large estates, both landlords and tenants are generally Musalmáns, except in Thar and Párkar, where Rajput cultivators are found, and near the large towns, where Hindus of the trading classes have lately bought land. In Gujarát, though there are many large tálukdári and other estates, most of the land is held in small farms. The Tálukdárs are Rajputs or Musalmáns, while the small holders or tenants are either thrifty and skilful Patidár Kunbis or lazy and ignorant Kolis. In the Panch Maháls are many Bhils and in Broach Bohras.

In the coast districts large estates are usual, the landlords being Bráhmans, Parbhus and (in Thána) Pársis or Banias, while the tenants are Marátha Kunbis or (in Thána) Kolis or Agris. In Bombay Island there are householders of every class, but the few cultivators are chiefly Agris, Kolis or Portuguese.

In the Dakhan, where small farms are the rule, the holders are in most cases the hard working and thrifty Marátha Kunbis, except in Bijápur, Dhárwár and Belgaum, where much of the land is held and tilled by Lingáyats. In some districts the best lands near the towns have passed into the hands of Bráhman or Bania capitalists.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

1.—Course of Legislation.

Two Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India during the year.

These were—

(1) Act No. III of 1902 (an Act to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1899).

(2) Act No. IV of 1902 (an Act to amend the law relating to the Bombay City Police).

The object of Act No. III of 1902 was to correct some slight omissions and errors detected in the drafting of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and in its effect on the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1899, and to render more precise, where necessary, the language of these Acts.

Act No. IV of 1902 was designed to amend and consolidate the law relating to the functions, powers and duties of the Police in the City of Bombay as embodied mainly in the Police Acts, XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860, and in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and to provide in one comprehensive enactment for remedial and preventive measures which the growing needs of the City rendered necessary. Defects in the existing law had for many years engaged the attention of Government, but the wide scope of the subject and the discussion it entailed delayed the framing and passing of the measure.

Five Bills were introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor during the year under report, and there were pending from the previous year two Bills, one of which was subsequently withdrawn, leaving a total of six Bills pending at the close of the year. The Bills pending were—

(1) Bill No. II of 1902 (a Bill to extinguish the rights of the public to navigate the Worli Tidal Creek).

(2) Bill No. IV of 1902 (a Bill to provide for the preparation and maintenance of a Record of Rights in the lands of the Bombay Presidency).

(3) Bill No. V of 1902 (a Bill to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).

(4) Bill No. I of 1903 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay A'bkári Act, 1878).

(5) Bill No. II of 1903 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891).

(6) Bill No. III of 1903 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901).

All the above Bills, except Bill No. II of 1902, which was under reference to a Select Committee, the time for the submission of whose report has been extended to the 7th September 1903, were read a third time and passed at a meeting of the Local Legislative Council on the 20th March 1903. The Bill which was withdrawn was Bill No. IV of 1898 (a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880).

2. Police.

For details *vide* Appendices to the Annual Reports on the Bombay District Police and the Bombay City Police for the year 1902 and the Tables under VII.—Police appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1902-1903.

I.—Mofussil, Sind and Railway Police.

Strength and cost.

1. The total Police force of the Presidency, inclusive of Railways and Sind, stood at 22,308 officers and men, giving an increase of 161 officers and men, as compared with the previous year's strength. The increase is accounted for by the creation of Court Prosecutors' appointments in Belgaum and Kaira, and by the incorporation of the Poona Intelligence Branch

into the sanctioned force of that district, also by the entertainment of an additional force of 103 men in Sind and additions to the Railway Police and the A'bkári establishments in the Central and Southern Divisions. The above force was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 46,75,436 as against Rs. 43,48,738 in the previous year. The increase in cost is chiefly due to the entertainment of additional force. In addition to the sanctioned strength, a large number of extra Policemen were employed in several districts of the Presidency and Sind in connection with Plague and Famine duty. On railways, in addition to the sanctioned Police force, an extra force of rámoshis was employed.

Education.

2. There is a slight improvement in the education of the force, as compared with last year. 3,302 officers and 7,995 men can read and write as compared with 3,223 officers and 7,655 men, giving a percentage of 51 as against 49 in the previous year. As compared with the Presidency proper and Railways, Sind appears backward in education. On railways, the proportion of educated officers and men is high, being 93 and 58, respectively. In Sind the percentage of educated men is 25 and that of educated officers 60.

Ball practice.

3. With the exception of Khándesh, which was exempted on account of a severe epidemic of plague at head-quarters, all districts in the Presidency proper competed for prizes at the Annual Presidency Competition. The number of men qualified to compete has further declined from 774 to 705 during the year under report. This material falling off is probably due to men being largely employed for long periods on special duty, thereby preventing their receiving sufficient musketry instruction. The number of men qualifying as marksmen has also (probably owing to the same cause) proportionately decreased from 272 to 226 in 1902. Sind had a separate Annual Shooting Competition, where marksmanship has improved. The Railway Police did not enter for any Shooting Competition.

Punishments.

4. The total number of punishments inflicted in the whole Presidency was practically the same as last year, *viz.*, 3,263. The number of Judicial punishments was 139 as compared with 162 in the previous year.

Rewards.

5. The total number of rewards by promotion for the whole Presidency increased from 147 to 166 in the year under review. Money rewards were granted in 652 cases. The number of Good Conduct Tickets granted was 3,572 as against 4,087 in the previous year.

Total crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

6. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 135,980 as against 142,092 in the previous year, showing a net decrease of 6,112 cases. The decrease is noticeable in the Central and Southern Divisions, while in the Northern Division and on Railways there is an increase. In Sind the figures of crime are almost stationary. The decrease noticed above is chiefly in class VI, under which the total amount of crime fell from 75,641 to 70,679. Under Indian Penal Code, the decrease amounts to 1,150 cases only.

Cognizable crime.

7. The total number of cases instituted before or taken up by Magistrates has decreased from 11,780 in 1901 to 10,366 in 1902. The decrease is general except on Railways.

Police cognizable cases.

8. The total number of cognizable cases reported to the Police or taken up by them was 38,634 as compared with 40,476 in the previous year. This shows a further decrease of 1,842 cases. The above number is made up of 31,170 cases under the Indian Penal Code and 7,464 under class VI, as compared with 32,488 and 7,988, respectively, in the preceding year. The decrease under "all classes" is confined to the Central and Southern Divisions and to Railways. In the Northern Division and in Sind there is an increase.

Police cases for disposal.

9. Including pending cases of the previous year the complaints for disposal totalled 42,051 compared with 44,190 in the previous year; all but 141 were investigated. In only 35 of these was Police action ordered by Magistrates after the Police had refused to investigate. Out of 42,051 cases for disposal, 34,489 are Indian Penal Code cases and 7,562 fall under class VI as compared with 36,087 and 8,103, respectively, in the previous year.

Police cases struck off.

10. Cases struck off during the year under report numbered 13,494 as against 13,445 in the preceding year. Of these, 12,636 were under Indian Penal Code and 858 under class VI.

Maliciously false cases.

11. "Maliciously false" cases amount to 950, showing a decline of 32 cases as compared with the previous year, the largest number being in Sind, *viz.* 369. The average ratio of false cases to Police cognizable cases for disposal for the whole Presidency has again risen from 30 per cent. to 32 per cent. in the year under review.

Real cases for disposal.

12. Eliminating cases "Struck off," the total amount of real crime for disposal amounted to 28,557 cases as against 30,745 in the previous year, 21,853 being under Indian Penal Code and 6,704 under class VI, as compared with 23,516 and 7,229 respectively in the year 1901. These figures show a total decrease of 2,188 cases in the year under report. The decrease is confined to the Central Division (1,765 cases), Southern Division (983 cases) and Railways (151). The Northern Division and Sind show an increase of 296 and 415 cases respectively.

Success of the Police in dealing with offences.

13. There is a slight improvement in the measure of success obtained by the Police in dealing with cases before the Courts in the year 1902. Altogether, 20,157 cases were disposed of by trial, of which 16,240 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 80·56 as compared with 79·38 in the previous year. This improvement is also noticeable under Indian Penal Code and class VI. The results under several classes also show on the whole an improvement. Under

more important heads of crime, it may be mentioned that out of 350 real cases of murder and cognate offences for disposal, 331 were brought to trial and convictions were obtained in 56 per cent. as against 55 in the previous year. Under dacoity, with fewer cases to deal with, the Police have been distinctly more successful, the average percentage of convictions to cases tried in the whole Presidency having improved from 58 to 77 per cent. Under robberies, the average percentage of convictions to cases tried in the whole Presidency has improved from 63 to 73 in 1902. The improvement is general except for a small falling off from 75 to 71 per cent. on Railways. Under burglaries there were altogether 5,629 real cases for disposal, of which 1,877 only came to trial, 1,533 ending in conviction, giving a percentage of 81 as against 78 in the previous year. Under receiving stolen property the average percentage of convictions stands at 74·40, which is about the same as in 1901. Under thefts, it has remained stationary at 82.

Property stolen and recovered.

14. The total value of property stolen in cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 18,64,145 as against Rs. 17,53,358 in the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 1,10,787. Total recoveries in the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 6,14,902 or nearly 33 per cent. as against 35 in the previous year. The amount of property stolen in connection with non-cognizable crime was valued at Rs. 50,912 as against Rs. 24,239 in the preceding year. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 24,922, giving a percentage of 48 against 47 in the previous year.

II.—Rural Police.

The Village Police is an unorganised force, which is capable of rendering useful assistance upon occasion to the District Police.

Rewards were granted for good work in 155 cases as against 143 in the previous year, while the number of punishments for failing to give assistance fell from 297 to 195. In Sind there is no Village Police.

III.—Additional Police.

A total additional Police force of 72 constables and 16 Head Constables was imposed upon various villages in Sind for the year 1902. In the Presidency proper a small force of 4 constables was stationed in the village of Bochasan in the Borsad Táluka of Kaira.

IV.—Bombay City Police.

Establishment.

1. The strength and distribution of the force remained unaltered with the exception of an addition of 8 men sanctioned from 1st April 1902.

Conduct.

2. Punishments to the number of 1,018 were inflicted on officers and men during the year as against 927 in 1901. Of these, 12 were inflicted by the Judicial and 978 by the Departmental authorities, while 28 men were dismissed. 217 members of the force were rewarded.

Cognizable crime.

3. Cognizable offences, including 45 pending from 1901, increased from 23,571 in 1901 to 31,783. The increase of 8,212 was due to offences under the local acts. The percentage of convictions in police cognizable cases rose from 88·7 to 92·4. During the year 29,685 persons were implicated in police cases, of whom 28,006 were convicted, giving a percentage of 94 as against 93 in the previous year. There were 5,468 direct cases before Magistrates, of which 90·4 per cent. were convicted as against 88·3 in 1901.

Non-cognizable crime.

4. Non-cognizable cases reached a total of 8,694 with a conviction percentage of 44,—an improvement of 17 per cent. over the previous year's figures. In connection with these cases 10,915 persons were concerned, of whom 4,129 were convicted.

Stolen property.

5. The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen fell from Rs. 3,61,451 to Rs. 2,82,753. The percentage of recoveries was 59 as against 42 in 1901.

Criminal Identification Department.

6. The Department received 2,638 references for identification and traced 413 of them as against 434 in 1901.

Inquests.

7. The Coroner held 385 inquests during the year,—238 less than in 1901, the decrease being due to the disposal of simple cases of accidental deaths being handed over to the Police Commissioner and his subordinates in charge of sections, who disposed of 150 and 124 cases respectively. Homicides numbered 11 and suicides 119. Accidental deaths decreased by more than one-half.

Fires.

8. 68 fires occurred with a loss of property estimated at Rs. 3,47,514 as compared with the previous year's figures of 66 fires and Rs. 11,96,549, estimated loss of property.

Arms and explosives.

9. The number of licenses for the possession of arms fell from 527 to 495. Export, transport and import licenses increased by 246. Petroleum licenses increased by 131, and licenses under the Explosives Act by 32.

Pilgrims and mendicants.

10. The restrictions imposed in past years upon the embarkation of pilgrims at Bombay for the Hedjaz were removed by a Government Resolution, dated 11th November 1902, and 1,072 pilgrims accordingly left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The number of pilgrims returning *vid* Bombay was 3,370. 8,113 subjects of Native States in Gujarát and Káthiáwár and 2,412 mendicants from British territories were deported from Bombay under police control.

V.—Aden Police.

Information as to the strength, cost and working of the Aden Police has been given in Chapter I of this Report.

VI.—Vagrants.

At the beginning of the year there were 14 vagrants in the male work-house. During the year 68 more were admitted, making a total of 82. Of this number 9 deserted and were not re-arrested, 7 were sentenced to imprisonment, 3 were sent to a lunatic asylum, 6 were deported to England, 1 was sent to the Strangers' Home, 8 were consigned to the care of friends, 14 were found to have sufficient means of subsistence and 16 were discharged on finding employment. One vagrant was discharged but detained as 'extra'. At the end of the year 17 inmates remained. Government male work-house.

One female vagrant remained from the previous year and three more were admitted, but all were discharged before the year closed. Female work-house.

The total cost of the male and female work-houses rose from Rs. 6,192 to Rs. 6,455. Expenditure.

VII.—Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

The total of persons killed by wild animals and snakes again rose, 133 and 1,160 persons succumbing, respectively, as against 109 and 1,051 in the preceding year. Khándesh again headed the list of casualties from wild animals with 57 deaths, and Ratnágiri was again responsible for most deaths from snake-bites. Wild animals killed 1,783 head of cattle, a marked decrease from last year's figures although the number of animals destroyed rose in Kánara from 680 to 757. The number of cattle killed by snakes fell from 291 to 75.

Rewards to the amount of Rs. 2,651 were paid for the destruction of 628 wild animals, including 18 tigers, 166 panthers and leopards and 242 wolves. 14,345 snakes were reported as destroyed and Rs. 157 were paid in rewards by Municipalities.

4,793 licenses to carry arms for the protection of crops were in force during the year. New licenses numbered 1,073 or 560 more than in 1901-02.

4. Chemical Analysis.

The number of analyses made decreased by 167 to 4,673, the decrease being due chiefly to a smaller number of medico-legal examinations. There were 220 cases of suspected human poisoning and 169 cases of suspected animal poisoning. Poison was actually detected in 88 and 110 cases respectively. Arsenic was detected in 57 cases of human poisoning and in 84 of cattle poisoning. Cerbera Thevetia was detected in 22 cattle poisoning cases. 317 samples of water were forwarded for analysis, of which 162 were classed as bad.

5. Criminal Justice.

For details *vide* Appendices to the Annual Report on Criminal and Civil Justice and Tables I—IV under Civil and Criminal Justice appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1. There was no material change in the number and constitution of the Criminal Courts and of the Benches of Honorary Magistrates. Number and constitution of Courts.

2. The total number of offences reported fell from 171,823 to 162,883, the most notable decreases occurring under theft (1,027), robbery and dacoity (130), offences against religion (64), and offences under the Cantonment Act (1,312), the Irrigation Act (156), and the Bombay District Municipal Act (21,479). Murders however rose from 173 to 208, while there were considerable increases in offences against Cantonment Rules (228) and offences under the Presidency Towns Police Acts (7,134), the Act for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (5,066) and the Bombay Municipal Act (5,691). There were no offences relating to the Army and Navy or against the State. Number of offences.

3. The number of offences returned as true was 146,220 or about 90 per cent. of the total number of offences reported, as against a percentage of 89 in 1901. The proportion of true offences to population ranged from 1 to 20 in Bombay to 1 to 598 in Ratnágiri. Offences reported true.

4. The number of cases brought to trial was 148,254 and the number of persons involved in them was 255,882 as compared with 190,749 and 313,314, respectively, in the preceding year. Of the total number of persons under trial, 46 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, 39 per cent. were convicted, while 11 per cent. remained under trial. Number of persons involved in cases.

5. There were 3,060 miscellaneous cases, involving 5,098 persons. The number of persons involved in proceedings for security for good behaviour rose from 3,042 to 3,213 and in proceedings under Section 563 of the Criminal Procedure Code from 2 to 19. Miscellaneous cases.

6. The total number of cases decided fell from 198,591 to 147,299. Of these 144,223 or 97 per cent. were disposed of by Magistrates. Of persons convicted 52 per cent. were tried summarily as against 36 per cent. in 1901. The number of youthful offenders dealt with under Section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 increased from 95 to 187. The average duration of cases rose from 7 to 28 days. Cases decided.

Punishments.

7. Sentences of death were passed against 54 persons and of transportation against 216 persons, compared with the previous year's figures of 59 and 175 respectively. The amount of fines imposed rose from Rs. 2,98,029 to Rs. 3,54,761 and the amount paid in compensation from Rs. 22,919 to Rs. 24,869. The total number of whippings inflicted rose from 1,748 to 2,257, of which 341 were inflicted on juveniles. The percentage of whipping to other punishments was 18·22 against 12·40 in 1901.

Appeals and revision.

8. Of the number of appeals decided 41 per cent. were rejected, while in 32 per cent. the sentences were confirmed. The number of appeals by Government was 28 as against 38 in the previous year. There were 2,491 applications for revision, the sentence being reduced in 173 cases, reversed in 316 cases and enhanced in 31 cases.

Trials by jury.

9. The number of persons tried by jury and with the aid of assessors was 526 and 1,589 respectively. In the Courts of Session the verdicts of the juries were approved in 94 per cent. of cases as against 96 in the previous year. In cases tried with assessors, the Judge agreed with all or some of the assessors in 86 per cent. and differed from all in 14 per cent.

6. Prisons—Civil and Criminal.

For details *vide* Appendices to the Annual Report on Bombay Jails for 1902 and Tables under V.—Jails appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1902-1903.

Population.

1. The total population of all classes of prisoners confined in Prisons, Subsidiary Jails, Lock-ups and Civil Jails rose slightly from 101,191 to 102,620. The daily average fell however by 385. Except in the Common Prison, the House of Correction, the Central Prison of Ahmedabad and the District Prison of Shikárpur, the number of admissions declined. Female prisoners declined from 1,653 to 1,471. 1,180 civil prisoners were received. The percentage of free population to prisoners fell from 0·200 to 0·187.

Disposal of prisoners.

2. There was a decrease of 229 in the number of prisoners transferred. 144 males and 15 females were transported to the Andamans, two convicts were released on grounds of sickness and 32 on other grounds. The number of escapes fell to 32. There were 40 executions against 37 in 1901-1902. 295 prisoners died during the year. A total of 15,930 males and females were released on expiry of sentence and 2,553 under remission rules as compared with 17,979 and 2,197 in the previous year.

Habitual criminals.

3. The number of convicts identified as habitual offenders before conviction was 2,373 and the number identified after arrival in jail was 655 as against 2,523 and 538, respectively, in 1901-1902. The ratio per cent. of habitual offenders to the total number of admissions remained at 17. 425 persons were identified by means of finger tip impressions, or more than twice as many as in the previous year.

Punishments.

4. The total number of punishments for jail offences decreased, especially of those classed as major. The Criminal Courts dealt with 20 offences by convicts as against 23. The Superintendents dealt with 10,110 offences, chiefly of the minor class. Offences under this class in connection with prohibited articles were abnormally common in the Central Prison of Ahmedabad. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 129 cases.

Convict officers.

5. The average number of convict officers was 1,015 males and 12 females. The number of punishments inflicted on these decreased by 154, the decrease being most marked in Yerávda.

Financial.

6. The gross expenditure and cost per head fell respectively from Rs. 8,78,446 and Rs. 73 in the preceding year to Rs. 8,06,439 and Rs. 70. No compensation to contractors was paid as in 1901-1902. The net cost per head of the average strength fell from Rs. 62·2 to Rs. 59·8. The cash earnings of convicts employed on manufactures and extra-mural labour fell from Rs. 1,07,566 to Rs. 83,245, this decrease being largely attributable to extensive purchases of stock and plant for Yerávda Jail, which has been debited against the gross earnings.

Vital statistics.

7. The health of the prison population showed a general improvement upon the previous year. With a daily average strength of 11,602 prisoners, there were only 7,916 admissions into hospital. The daily average of sick fell to 326 from 405 in 1901-1902 and the total number of deaths was 327 as against 419 in the preceding year, giving a ratio of 28 per mille as compared with 35. There were 12 fatal cases of plague. Malarial fever cases dropped from 4,340 to 1,928, in Yerávda alone the number falling from 2,709 to 468.

7. Civil Justice.

Number and constitution of Civil Courts.

1. There was no material change in the number and constitution of the Civil Courts in the Presidency.

Number and value of suits.

2. The total number of suits fell from 191,823 to 187,570, the decrease being due to famine and plague. The unpaid Tribunals, the District Courts and the Presidency Small Cause Courts alone showed a small increase. The aggregate value of suits fell from Rs. 3,91,61,568 to Rs. 3,66,11,651, all classes of suits except those exceeding Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value contributing to the decrease. The High Court, the Presidency Small Court and the Revenue Courts alone showed increases in the value of suits.

3. The total number of suits disposed of fell from 193,892 to 188,267, while the percentage of contested suits rose from 27 to 30. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits rose from 93 and 61 days to 188 and 96 days respectively. The proportion of suits to population ranged from 1 to 40 in Bombay to 1 to 618 in Thar and Párkar. Miscellaneous cases fell from 21,923 to 21,151. Disposal of suits.

4. Including arrears, there were 8,776 appeals before the Courts, of which 4,514 were decided, the decree being confirmed in 2,183 cases, while 1,010 were not prosecuted or were dismissed for default or under Section 551 of the Civil Procedure Code. The average duration of appeals rose from 237 to 240 days. There were 272 miscellaneous appeals for disposal, of which 206 were decided, the average duration of such appeals rising from 143 to 149 days. Appeals.

5. The number of applications instituted for execution of decrees was 204,238, of which 203,807 were disposed of. Applications disposed of by transfer and under the Dakhan Agriculturists' Relief Act numbered 400 and 3,193 respectively. Of the remainder 67 per cent. proved wholly infructuous and in 12 per cent. satisfaction was obtained in full. The total amount recovered in execution fell from Rs. 55,03,606 to Rs. 41,74,747. The number of persons imprisoned in process of execution was 905 as against 973 in 1901, while 2,517 persons as against 2,788 were arrested, but released without imprisonment. Sales of moveable and immoveable property numbered 3,566 and 5,485 respectively. The total number of applications for declaration of insolvency disposed of was 183, in addition to 118 applications withdrawn or transferred. The applications were granted in 70 cases only. Applications for execution of decrees.

6. The total receipts of all Courts fell from Rs. 40,65,879 to Rs. 38,60,714, while the charges rose from Rs. 46,85,099 to Rs. 48,94,368. The decrease in the total receipts followed naturally upon a decrease in the number of suits instituted. Receipts and expenditure.

2.—Execution of Decrees of Civil Courts by Revenue Department.

During the year 6,073 Civil Court decrees were referred to the Collectors for execution, as compared with 4,967 in 1901, making, together with arrears from the previous year, a total of 14,737 decrees for disposal. Of these 4,850 were actually disposed of. The increase of arrears at the end of the year was partly attributable to the unfavourable character of the season. There was an increase from 1,305 to 1,917 in the number of decrees settled by mutual agreement, the judgment creditors remitting 5·8 per cent. of their claims. Property was sold in satisfaction of decrees in 1,362 cases.

The total area of land sold in satisfaction of decrees was 12,839 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 18,466. Inclusive of the mortgage lien, the prices realized by the sale of these lands amounted to Rs. 3,96,603, or 21 times the assessment. The largest area of lands sold was in Khándesh, where 5,658 acres of Government land were sold for Rs. 1,40,880, or 22 times the assessment. The prices for the sale of Government land varied from 62·51 times the assessment in Poona to 4·6 times the assessment in Kaira. No land was sold in the Panch Maháls and Bijápur districts.

3.—Dakhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

There was an increase of 930 suits over the previous year's figures, 15,188 suits being instituted as against 14,258. Of these suits, 58 per cent. were under Chapter II. Agriculturists' suits under Chapter II gave a percentage of 46 as against 41 in 1901. The proportion of ex-parte decisions in these suits was 1·3 per cent. and of claims admitted 13·3 per cent. Of the agricultural suits 47 per cent. were contested. Inquiry into the past history of the transaction was ordered under Sections 12 and 13A in 30 per cent. of the Agriculturists' suits and resulted in an abatement of 25 per cent. in suits under Clause (Y) and 26 per cent. in suits under Clause (W). Redemption was decreed in 379 cases, exclusive of rejections, withdrawals and dismissals.

The average duration of contested suits was 4 months and 13 days and of non-contested suits 2 months and 19 days, showing an improvement over the previous year. The average cost of litigation varied from Rs. 8 to Rs. 13 on a claim of Rs. 100. Out of Rs. 3,06,434 claimed from agriculturists, Rs. 60,504 were realized with or without issue of process and Rs. 1,20,720 out of Rs. 6,37,486 claimed under conciliation agreements. Immoveable property was sold in 117 cases and given in possession in 46 cases against agriculturists. Sales under conciliation agreements numbered 176 and deliveries of possession 119.

Village Munsifs disposed of 4,679 out of 4,781 suits instituted, 10 per cent. being decided ex-parte, 684 were contested. The conciliators received a total of 31,909 applications. Claims of the value of Rs. 5,35,231 were settled for Rs. 4,55,089 showing an abatement of 15 per cent. 59 additional conciliators were invested with powers to compel attendance. There was a decrease of 21 per cent. in the number of all kinds of instruments registered and of 11 per cent. in their value. This may be chiefly attributed to the large amount of tagávi grants. The value of land sold fell from Rs. 34,96,476 to Rs. 29,91,130 and of mortgages from Rs. 38,39,170 to Rs. 30,49,133. Of the sales, 6,696 real and 750 virtual mortgages were between agriculturists and non-agriculturists as against 7,916 and 858 in 1901.

8. Registration.

1.—Registration under Act III of 1877.

Registration of deeds.

1. There was a decline in the number both of compulsory and of optional registrations, the total decrease being from 198,000 to 166,000. The decrease is particularly noticeable in Khándesh, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kaira, and is partially attributable to liberal tagávi loans and the continuance of plague. The introduction of the Dakhan Agriculturists' Relief Act reduced the number of registrations in Sind.

Value of deeds registered.

2. The aggregate stated value of all transactions fell from 986 lákhs of rupees to 868, while the average value of a single transaction rose from Rs. 501 to Rs. 528.

Refusals to register.

3. The number of refusals fell from 812 to 537. There were 88 successful appeals.

New office.

4. The district and sub-district of Bhúj were constituted during the year.

Punishments and prosecutions.

5. Three Sub-Registrars and a clerk were dismissed and five persons were prosecuted for offences under the Registration law, four of whom were convicted.

Examination of offices.

6. The Inspector-General and Superintendents examined 10 offices of Registrars, while 330 Sub-Registries were also inspected.

2.—Registration under Act XVII of 1879.

Registration of deeds.

1. In the four Dakhan districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sátára and Sholápur registrations fell to 102,000. The decrease was highest in Sátára. Sales and mortgages with possession decreased 25 per cent. and mortgages without possession 33 per cent. Bonds again decreased to 25 per cent. of the number executed previous to the famine. Transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists were 33,500 as compared with 26,000 between agriculturists and money-lenders.

Value of deeds registered.

2. The aggregate value of all documents registered was 49 lákhs of rupees or a decrease of 9 lákhs since 1901-02. The average value remained at Rs. 48.

Examination of offices.

3. Inspecting officers examined 286 offices.

Deficit.

4. The deficit on the working of the act rose to Rs. 19,500.

3.—Joint Stock Companies.

General.

1. The year has shown a further decline: 29 companies went into liquidation and 24 were finally dissolved. At the close of the year, 401 companies were carrying on business as against 424 in 1901-1902. Six new companies were registered during the year. The decrease from the previous year may be attributed to the depression in the mill industry, resulting from the high price of cotton and over-production of yarn.

Number of documents registered.

2. The number of documents registered under all heads was 981 as compared with 976 in 1901-1902. A similar decrease occurred in the receipts, which fell from Rs. 8,659 to Rs. 7,178. Expenditure rose and the net surplus stood at Rs. 5,618 as against Rs. 7,452 in 1901-1902.

Prosecutions.

3. The three directors of the Hope Mills, Limited, were prosecuted for infringement of the provisions of Section 74 of the Act. Two were fined Rs. 50 each and the third was discharged The secretaries and managers of three provident societies at Ahmedabad were convicted and fined.

9. Local Board Administration.

For details *vide* Appendices to the Local Board Administration Report for 1902-1903 and Tables Nos. 1—3 under XVIII.—Local Boards appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1902-1903.

General.

1. The number of District Boards was 24, one new Board being constituted, *viz.*, Lárkána, and of Táluka Boards 207 as in the previous year. Of the combined total of 3,573 members of the District and Táluka Boards, 32 were ex-officio members, 1,941 were nominated and 1,600 were elected. In the Panch Mahás, in the Peint Táluka of the Násik District, in the Kánara District (except the Kárwár Táluka), in parts of the Thar and Párkar District and in the Upper Sind Frontier District, the Boards contained no elected member. Official members numbered 761 and non-official 2,812. New Boards were constituted in the district of Broach. The number of District and Táluka Local Board Meetings averaged, respectively, 2·8 and 6 in the Southern Division, 2 and 4 in the Central Division, 2·5 and 6·19 in Sind, and 3 and 4 in the Northern Division. The average attendance varied from 8·52 in the Northern Division to 6·41 in Sind.

Income.

2. The aggregate income of the District and Táluka Boards rose from Rs. 44,38,843 to Rs. 48,96,941, mainly owing to special grants in the Presidency. The incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-0-1 in the Cháchro Táluka (Sind) to Re. 0-6-7 in Broach.

Expenditure.

3. Inclusive of opening balances there was available for expenditure Rs. 64,02,420, of which Rs. 44,89,972 were actually expended as against Rs. 40,69,478 in the preceding year.

4. The closing balance of the several Boards was Rs. 19,23,461, those of Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Násik, Sholápur and Sátára all being below the prescribed minimum.

5. The principal items of expenditure were—Education, Rs. 16,01,300 (in 1901-1902, Rs. 16,83,720); Medical Relief, Rs. 2,85,549 (in 1901-1902, Rs. 3,12,381); Civil Works, Rs. 21,68,632 (in 1901-1902, Rs. 18,17,345); Water-supply, Rs. 2,35,616 (in 1901-1902, Rs. 1,59,924).

10. Municipal Administration.

For details *vide* Appendices to the Annual Report of the Bombay Municipality and the Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency including Sind for 1902.

1.—Bombay Municipality.

General. 1. The Corporation held 80 meetings and the Standing Committee 57 during the year. No change took place in the constitution of the Corporation, which consisted of 72 members. Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, M.A., LL.B., died in June 1902.

Finance. 2. The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 81,75,688 against an expenditure of Rs. 84,53,398, the deficit of Rs. 2,77,710 being met from the surplus revenue balances. The working cash balance was reduced from Rs. 25,33,832 to Rs. 22,72,565 at the close of the year.

Income. 3. As compared with the actual receipts in the previous year, the income showed a satisfactory increase of Rs. 4,08,958, of which Rs. 3,57,222 was due to large unexpected receipts from town duties.

Expenditure. 4. The expenditure increased by Rs. 2,26,940, the main items of increase being (i) payment and adjustment of arrear police charges ; (ii) a larger contribution to the City Improvement Trust ; (iii) a contribution of Rs. 25,000 for the Coronation celebrations ; (iv) increased debt charges ; and (v) increased expenditure on public works.

Loan expenditure. 5. Excluding expenditure on plague operations, the loan expenditure declined from Rs. 7,06,259 to Rs. 5,47,412, the decrease being entirely under sewerage works.

Plague expenditure. 6. Rs. 2,31,391 were expended on plague measures, or Rs. 2,12,225 less than in the preceding year. Rs. 17,707 were spent on health camps and discretional relief from the Government grants.

Debt and sinking fund. 7. New loans of Rs. 12 lákhs were raised and Rs. 61,299 were repaid during the year, a net addition of Rs. 11,38,701 thus being made to the capital debt, which was increased to Rs. 4,71,55,761. Against this the total sinking fund stood at Rs. 41,22,789 at the end of the year, Rs. 5,48,928 having been invested since the previous year.

Taxation. 8. Excepting in the case of the general tax, which was 2 per cent. less, of the fire tax, which was ¼ per cent. less than the maximum, and of the duties on grain and firewood and on ghee (reduced during the year from annas 10 to annas 8 per maund), the maximum rates leviable under the Act were in force. The incidence of taxation per head of population was slightly in excess of that in 1901-1902, being Rs. 9,111 against Rs. 897.

Works. 9. Apart from general supervision and miscellaneous duties, Rs. 1,30,782 were spent on drainage. Water-works maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 2,07,661, and Rs. 2,60,799 were spent on metalling roads. Gas lighting cost Rs. 2,32,862, and the total net cost of kerosine lighting and electric lighting amounted respectively to Rs. 31,215 and Rs. 9,883.

Water-supply. 10. The rainfall at the Tánsa and Vehár lakes was slightly lower than in 1902, while that at the Tulsi lake was practically the same. One 9″ main was laid in the Delisle Road and a 4″ main in the Wodehouse Bridge Road.

Insanitary buildings. 11. 171 houses and sheds were demolished under the Epidemic Diseases Act. Overcrowding in houses was abated in 239 cases. 307 notices were issued requiring house owners to improve their buildings.

Fire-brigade. 12. There were 87 calls of fire, of which 7 proved false alarms. The estimated loss of property was Rs. 6,17,834.

Public health. 13. The public health improved, the number of deaths, exclusive of still-born, dropping from 59,495 to 48,414. There were 13,820 deaths from plague. Births rose in number from 13,520 to 17,599. Seven new Municipal Dispensaries were opened, making a total of 10. At all the dispensaries 78,728 patients were treated.

Education. 14. The number of Municipal Schools increased from 85 to 86, a new Urdu school being opened in Foras Road. The attendance fell from 7,235 to 7,123 pupils. The number of aided schools rose from 95 to 97 with an attendance of 8,615 pupils as against 8,395. The Committee's expenditure for the year aggregated Rs. 1,55,680, of which Rs. 80,000 were contributed by the Municipality and Rs. 42,666 by Government, the remainder being met from fees and other sources. The total amount of grant-in-aid paid to the aided schools was Rs. 24,111 against Rs. 23,327 awarded in 1901-1902. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 40,616.

2.—District Municipalities.

General. 1. The number of Municipalities in the Presidency and Sind was 166, of which 5 were temporary. The number of councillors was 2,277, of whom 884 were elected and 1,319 nominated, the rest being ex-officio. The Municipality of Bassein continued under suspension during the year. Forty-one Municipalities were entirely composed of nominated members.

Income. 2. The aggregate net income of the Municipalities in the Presidency and Sind rose from Rs. 54,48,248 to Rs. 57,70,408. The increase was general, except for a small falling off in the Central Division owing to decreases under Municipal rates and taxes, realizations under

Special Acts, and grants and contributions in the Municipalities of the Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Násik and Sholápur districts. The increase in the Northern Division was mainly due to the Municipality of Ahmedabad having taken up in the open market 2 lákhs of the loan sanctioned for drainage works. The increase in the Southern Division was chiefly due to larger octroi receipts in the principal Dhárwár Municipalities. In Sind the increase came mainly under grants and contributions, including the special grant of Rs. 1,67,000 made by Government to the Karáchi Municipality on account of plague. Of the total revenues of the Municipalities, Rs. 35,76,450 were realised in taxation, a decrease of Rs. 1,04,388 from the previous year's figures. The incidence of taxation per head of population varied from Rs. 5-9-0 in the Karáchi Municipality to Re. 0-2-4 in the Ashta Municipality (Sátára) and that of total income from Rs. 8-14-4 in the Karáchi Municipality to Re. 0-5-6 in the Kharda Municipality (Ahmednagar).

Expenditure.

3. There was an increase of Rs. 2,03,519 in the expenditure. In Sind alone the expenditure decreased, mainly owing to a decrease in refunds granted by the Karáchi Municipality. In the Northern Division there was an increase of 3·65 lákhs, chiefly due to the increased expenditure on the extension of drainage in Ahmedabad, on the water-supply in the Ahmedabad and Surat Municipalities, on buildings in Surat and Bulsár, on roads in Ahmedabad and on a school in Mahudha Municipality. The rise in expenditure in the Southern Division was principally due to the payment of interest on loans by the indebted Municipalities of Hubli, Dhárwár and Panvel, while the increase in the Central Division was chiefly on account of public health and convenience, public instruction and miscellaneous charges in the Khándesh, Poona and Sátára Municipalities.

Debt.

4. The total liabilities of the Municipalities in respect of loans were at the close of the year Rs. 42,91,454. During the year Rs. 2,57,259 were repaid. Fresh loans were raised by the Municipalities of Hyderabad (Rs. 11,000), Ahmedabad (Rs. 2,00,000), Poona (Rs. 25,000), and Ahmednagar (Rs. 27,500).

The opening and closing balances stood at Rs. 14,05,944 and Rs. 15,26,594, respectively.

3.—Bombay Improvement Trust.

Progress of Schemes previously sanctioned.

1. The first Scheme undertaken by the Bombay Improvement Trust Board, the Nágpáda Improvement Scheme, was practically completed, all the roads having been constructed and about one-half of the building sites leased for re-building purposes. The acquisition of properties in connection with Scheme II, undertaken to provide a thoroughfare from Queen's Road to Carnac Road, was nearly concluded, and considerable progress was made in acquiring properties for Scheme III with the object of driving a road from Queen's Road to Elphinstone Bridge and for Scheme IV for the purpose of opening up the area between Chaupáti and Gowália Tank Road.

Schemes sanctioned.

2. During the year Government sanctioned Schemes VII and VIII. Of these, Scheme VII has for its object the reclamation of a part of Colába and Scheme VIII the removal of a mass of grossly insanitary buildings in Mándvi-Koliváda.

Other Schemes.

3. Schemes V and VI are intended to provide means of expansion for the City population towards the northern parts of the Island, but had not yet been sanctioned by Government. In addition two small street schemes were notified during the year and schemes for the accommodation of the Police force were undertaken upon the representations of Government.

Acquisition cases.

4. There was a marked improvement in the rate of progress made in the disposal of acquisition cases, the number of cases completed rising from 121 to 246, of which 39 per cent., as against 19 per cent. last year, were amicably settled.

Lands vested in the Board.

5. The total value of new buildings already erected or agreed to be erected on sites leased by the Board and new buildings erected or constructed by the Board was about Rs. 80,00,000, of which buildings to the value of Rs. 12,00,000 were exclusively for the poor. It was decided to divide the Crescent site into three parts for a group of buildings to be designed by the Architect to Government.

Finances.

6. The revenue operations of the Board showed a net credit balance of Rs. 5,22,308, receipts amounting to Rs. 10,34,776 as against Rs. 8,27,326 in the previous year and expenditure to Rs. 5,12,468 against Rs. 3,86,068. The opening credit balance of the Board's capital account was Rs. 61,18,300, which was reduced in June 1902 to Rs. 58,26,500. A fresh loan of Rs. 30 lákhs was raised in July, bearing interest at 4 per cent. and having a currency of 60 years. The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 56,87,100. The capital expenditure of the Board rose from Rs. 16,31,897 to Rs. 38,89,400.

11. Military (Volunteering).

Camps of Exercise were held by the Bombay Light Horse, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 1st and 2nd G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, 1st and 2nd B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, Nágpur Volunteer Rifles, Poona Volunteer Rifles, Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles, Sind Volunteer Rifles and Karáchi Artillery Volunteers.

The G. I. P. and Midland Railways Volunteer Corps were amalgamated and styled the 1st and 2nd G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles.

An Electrical Engineer Company was added to the Karáchi Artillery Volunteers and Bombay Artillery Volunteers.

12. Marine.

1. The number of European seamen shipped rose to 2,581 and of seamen discharged to 2,386. Deserters rose from 40 to 74, of whom 70 were lodged and boarded in the Strangers' Home. The number in jail fell from 47 to 32. Only 2 died, but 12 more than in the previous year were admitted into the hospital. 9 seamen were sent home distressed and subsistence given to 18. Wages deposited amounted to only Rs. 318. Money-orders declined to Rs. 5,260. Charges on account of distressed European seamen amounted to Rs. 897. European seamen.

2. The number of native seamen shipped rose from 29,152 to 30,371. 27,081 were discharged. There were increases respectively of 8, 2 and 26 in the number of seamen who died, were confined in jail, and were admitted into hospital. Charges on account of relief to distressed native seamen again rose to Rs. 897. Fines increased by Rs. 320. Registry fees improved slightly to Rs. 1,323. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 60,053 and gross expenditure to Rs. 19,163, leaving an increase of Rs. 1,704 in the net profit. Native seamen.

2.—Aden.

16 European and 1,357 native seamen were engaged during the year as against 64 and 890, respectively, in the previous year; and 72 European and 1,210 native seamen were discharged against 66 and 716 in 1901-1902. Only one European seaman applied for relief. The receipts of the Shipping Office advanced from Rs. 1,821 to Rs. 2,826. Shipping Office.

[3.—Bombay Port Trust.

1. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 59,17,298, exceeding the previous year's record figures by Rs. 3,58,114 and the expenditure of the year of report by Rs. 4,17,956. There was a large increase in the exports of seeds, grain and manganese ore and a slight decline in the exports of cotton, twist and yarn, and hides and bones. Imports of iron and machinery advanced considerably, while imports of grain, coal and kerosine oil fell off. The Board's Revenue Reserve Fund rose to Rs. 19,83,605. The total revenue expenditure amounted to Rs. 54,99,342. Receipts and expenditure.

2. The Board raised a loan in June 1902 of 13½ lákhs. The expenditure on works chargeable to Capital was Rs. 8,89,136, being principally for large extensions of the shed accommodation in the Victoria Dock, the improvement of the Dock Channels and additions to the railway sidings in both docks. The Government of Bombay has generally approved the plans for the extension of the dock accommodation in the port.] Loans and capital expenditure.

4.—Karáchi Port Trust.

The year under review established a fresh record, the accumulated income from revenue resources rising to Rs. 15,54,917, showing an excess over the expenditure of Rs. 4,32,003, of which Rs. 2,37,006 were spent on revenue works and Rs. 70,823 in liquidation of capital debt. The successful year is mainly due to the unprecedented export trade in wheat. Special works of restoration were necessitated by the disastrous cyclone of June 1902; in spite of which the efficiency of the Port remained unimpaired. The new village of Keamári was more than half completed by the close of the year. The undertaking has already justified itself.

5.—Aden Port Trust.

With an increase in the value of trade amounting to 24 lákhs, the total receipts of the Aden Port Trust rose by Rs. 11,555 to Rs. 3,87,844. The expenditure declined from Rs. 3,73,038 to Rs. 3,61,493. During the year 477,000 tons of spoil were dredged and deposited at an average cost per ton of 2·74 annas, against 518,000 tons in the previous year at an average cost of 3·77 annas per ton. There was a decrease of 33 vessels entering the port as compared with the preceding year. The principal increases in articles of trade came under the heads of treasure, skins, grains and grey cotton piece-goods, while the chief decreases fell under coffee, metals, white cotton piece-goods, drugs (tobacco) and coal.

6.—Indus Conservancy Department.

1. Snagging operations extended from Kashmor to Keti Bandar, a distance of 500 miles. 37 large snags were removed and the Uchito channel was cleared of 13 trees.

2. No important change occurred in the course of the river.

3. The number and maundage of boats registered during the year were respectively 3,407 and 734,751. The decrease of 202 in the number of boats registered is due to the large number of boats wrecked in the severe storms of 13th May and 16th June 1902. The river-borne traffic between Sind and the Punjab decreased from 1,613,641 to 1,422,598 maunds.

4. The receipts during the year totalled Rs. 16,711. The decrease of Rs. 17,271 from the previous year's figures occurred mainly in fees recovered from vessels plying on the Indus and resulted from the number of boats wrecked in the May and June storms. The expenditure increased from Rs. 20,180 to Rs. 35,440. The increase was mainly due to the purchase of S.S. "Fatteh Mubarak" and her repairs.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

For details *vide* Appendices to the Annual Report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and Tables Nos. 3, 4 and 13 appended to the Agricultural Statistics of British India.

1.—Land Record Staff.

The Land Record staff was at work in all the districts of the Presidency proper and in addition to their ordinary duties, proceeded with the training of village accountants in Survey. In the first few months of the year the services of the Circle Inspectors in the Central Division were largely utilized for duties in connection with famine, plague, and damage done by locusts. In Ratnágiri and Kolába they also helped in collecting statistics for revision settlement reports and in calculating revision assessments.

2.—Crop Areas.

Area under cultivation.

In the Presidency proper the net cropped area rose 4 per cent. from 22,800,000 acres to 23,700,000 acres, and at the end of the year was only 2·3 per cent. below the area cropped before the famine. Except in Kánara, which showed a slight decline, the increase was general and was due to the seasonable rains. In Gujarát the increase amounted to 8 per cent., while in the other districts it ranged between 3 and 3·8 per cent. The net cropped area in Sind decreased from 3,300,000 acres to 3,200,000 acres, or by 5·3 per cent., owing to a low inundation.

Crops.

The total area cultivated with different crops in the Presidency proper (including lands cropped more than once) increased from 23,400,000 acres to 24,400,000 acres, or by 4 per cent. Of the total increase of 972,000 acres, 90 per cent. was credited to cereals and pulses, and the remainder was distributed among oilseeds and fibres. The chief increases under cereals were under jowári (632,000 acres) and wheat (140,000 acres). On the other hand the areas under bájri, rice and coarse millets were contracted. The areas under jowári and bájri exceeded the average anterior to famine, but those under rice, wheat and coarse millets were below it. Among pulses, gram improved by 76,000 acres, but the area was still below that cropped in 1895-96. Among non-food crops, which form 19 per cent. of the total cropped area, the area under cotton advanced by 50,000 acres. The total area under oilseeds showed an improvement of 6 per cent. over the previous year, but was still below that of 1895-96 by 600,000 acres. In Sind, where there was a net decrease of 20,000 acres, there were increases of 101,000 acres in jowári and 65,000 acres in cotton, and decreases of 151,000 acres in rice and 185,000 acres in wheat.

Irrigation.

In the Presidency proper the total area irrigated from all sources fell from 773,000 acres to 710,000 acres or 8 per cent. A larger area was brought under irrigation in Gujarát and the Konkan, but this increase was more than counterbalanced by a fall in all the districts in the Deccan and Karnátak. The area irrigated from private canals and tanks showed an increase of 14,000 acres, but this increase was nullified by a large fall of 79,000 acres under irrigation from wells, Government canals, and other sources. This decrease in area, three-fifths of which occurred in well irrigation alone, was due to more seasonable rainfall in the year. The area under canal irrigation showed a marked increase in Poona and Sholápur, but it was not sufficient to make up for the larger decrease under well irrigation in those districts and in Sátára. The total area under different crops declined from 900,000 acres to 800,000 acres. Wheat and rice showed an increase of 10,000 acres, but it was more than counterbalanced by a large fall of 48,000 acres under other cereals and pulses. The area under sugarcane advanced by 2,400 acres, but the other food crops, non-food crops and fodder crops all showed a decrease, that under the first two being, respectively, 14,000 and 25,000 acres. In Sind the irrigated area fell from 2,936,000 acres to 2,671,000 acres or by 9 per cent. Except for a small increase in well irrigation, the decrease was general and marked in the area irrigated from private canals (153,000 acres) owing to low inundation. Of the total decrease in area of 294,000 acres, 92 per cent. occurred in wheat and rice, and the remainder was apportioned between other cereals and pulses and fodder crops. The area under sugarcane and non-food crops was equal to that in the last year and that under food crops showed a slight improvement of 2,500 acres.

Water-supply.

During the year the number of wells for irrigation and drinking purposes fell from 38,200 to 37,900 or by 1 per cent. This fall was confined to kacha wells, while the paka wells actually increased by 9 per cent. The number of tanks and other sources of water-supply showed a small improvement both for irrigation and for drinking purposes.

3.—Crop Experiments.

The total number of crop experiments carried out during the year amounted to 121. Of these, 50 were in the Northern Division, 40 in the Central Division, and 31 in the Southern Division. Owing to the postponement of the Record of Rights work, officers were able to devote more attention to this work, and experiments were made in all the districts. There were 21 tests on bájri, 15 on jowár, 12 on rice, 10 on wheat, 19 on hill-millets, 9 on gram, 19 on oil-seeds, 4 each on cotton and sugarcane, and 8 on other crops.

4.—Agricultural Experiments.

Poona Farm.

1. The rainfall was well distributed, and both kharif and rabi crops yielded well. Season.

2. Twelve varieties of jowár, which were found to be the best for fodder in the previous year, were grown for comparison with American and African sorghums, and maize, nilwa, utávali, imphee, and the American sorghums gave the best results. The yield of other fodders was comparatively low. Mauritius water-grass yielded an average crop. The outturn from guinea-grass was only about ⅔ths of the normal. Fodder.

3. The imported varieties of groundnut yielded better crops, but were found to be as susceptible to disease as the indigenous. The copper sulphate solution with which the seed was treated had apparently no effect. *Paspalum dilatatum* gave no promise of being a successful drought-resisting grass. Soy-beans from Japan grew well and produced seed in good quantity. Cow-peas also bore well, but owing to an attack of insects the produce was small. Cassava stems imported from Jamaica produced healthy tubers which yielded about 11½ per cent. of starch. The American maize was sown in the kharif season, but except the black Mexican variety, which alone gave good results, the plants were stunted in growth and the ears inferior in taste. Broom-corn from America was successfully grown and an attempt was made to prepare brooms from pannicles. Several varieties of túr were grown. Other crops.

4. 125 varieties of wheat and 34 of *shálu* jowár collected from different parts of India were grown for classification and identification, and seed was secured for growing selected varieties on a larger scale. Experiments were made with a view to see whether the seeds from the heads bearing the largest number of grains produced the largest heads, and it was found that a poor seed from a plant which produced mostly good seed yields better than a good seed from a plant which mostly produced poor seed.

5. Cotton crosses promised to give fairly successful results. Wheat crosses were not successful owing to all the varieties being affected with rust. Cross fertilization.

6. The dairy herd consisted of 161 cows and 72 bullocks and was worked at a profit of Rs. 2,576. During the year 46 animals were sold. Dairy.

7. Experiments in feeding cattle with prickly-pear were carried out on an extended scale. The animals ate the stuff greedily when hard pressed by hunger, and, though they lost condition, existed on it till it was considered desirable to close the experiment after a trial of four and a half months. Experiments in feeding with aloe were less successful and the animals lost condition at a much earlier stage. Cattle feeding.

8. With the funds provided by the Inspector General of Agriculture, quarters were erected for apprentices coming from various Provinces to receive training in practical agriculture. During the year two men from Madras, three from the Bombay Educational Department and one from the office of the Inspector General of Agriculture received this training. A man from Sibpur Farm from Bengal and another from Hissár were also trained in cross fertilization. Agricultural training.

9. The farm, exclusive of the dairy, was worked at a net cost of Rs. 2,470. Financial result.

Mánjri Farm.

1. The season was somewhat unfavourable, the rains having commenced and ended later than usual. The wheat was attacked by rust; the sugar-borer did considerable damage to the sugar-cane, which was a ratoon crop. Safflower and cotton-seed proved the best manures. while the yield from bones and nitre was, as before, very low. The water experiments confirmed the conclusion previously arrived at that it was advantageous to give regular small waterings at short intervals. In the fungicide experiments sodium and potassium sulphate gave the best results. Season.

2. Cross fertilization experiments were carried out and seed was gathered for further experiments in the succeeding season. Cross fertilization.

3. 68 varieties of wheat, 256 varieties of jowár, and 70 indigenous and 25 exotic cottons were grown for identification and classification. Those showing the best results are being given an extended trial. Crops.

4. Soy-beans of different varieties from Japan were grown in the hope that they might prove a valuable oil-crop; but the percentage of oil in the seed was found to be very low. 6 varieties of bájri and 10 of maize were grown for comparison and seed distribution. Bhávnagari bájri and local and Javánpur maize showed superiority in yield. Sweet potatoes from America continued to give satisfactory results and a large demand from outside was received for cuttings.

5. The farm was worked at a net cost of Rs. 2,872. Financial result.

The Mánjri Sewage Farm.

During the year experiments with sewage in connection with the Poona Municipal drainage scheme were commenced on an extended scale. The results were not entirely satisfactory,

owing partly to the unequal distribution of the effluent and partly to the unsuitability of the soil for sugar-cane. The cost of cultivation was higher than usual owing to the foul condition of the newly purchased fields, and the prices of produce having fallen much below the average, the net profit was reduced in proportion. Crops of sugarcane, surans, turmeric, yams, groundnut, sweet potatoes and onions were grown in the main area and fodder crops on the light soil, which is intended to dispose of surplus sewage during the monsoon. The value of crops produced came to Rs. 3,623 against a total cost of cultivation of Rs. 3,168.

Surat Farm.

The rainfall, though sufficient, was most irregular, about one-half of it having fallen on a single day. The staple crops of bájri, jowár and cotton, however, did well, but rice totally failed in many places. In the manure rotation experiments poudrette plots did better than those treated with farm-yard manure and castor cake. Cotton, on fields that had remained fallow in the previous year and in which hemp was ploughed in, gave more than twice the usual outturn. Copper sulphate treatment was found to be the most effectual as well as the easiest and cheapest for preventing fungoid disease in wheat. Cross-fertilisation experiments in cotton were carried on, but success has not yet been attained in fixing the type of any improved variety. Similar experiments were carried on with wheat, of which there were 101 varieties, but all suffered from rust. A machine for cutting up jowár and other fodders was introduced and much appreciated by the cultivators to whom it was shewn. The dairy herd consisted of 84 cows and buffaloes. The farm was worked at a net cost of Rs. 7,070. Quarters for apprentices were erected during the year.

The Northcote Gowshála.

During the year 108 calves were castrated and sold and 15 bull-calves from the best dams were sold for stud purposes. A number of cows of mixed breed were exchanged for pure Kankreji heifers. There were 591 animals at the close of the year. Sixty acres of land had been brought under cultivation, on which fodder crops were principally grown. A small demonstration farm was also started to produce seeds of staple crops for distribution.

Nadiád Farm.

The rain was scanty at first and bájri and other crops had to be irrigated at a large cost. The late rains, though plentiful, were somewhat injurious. The tobacco tests were vitiated by disease. An attempt to get a tobacco crop to withstand disease was indecisive. A new site with a larger area was taken up. The farm was worked at a net cost of Rs. 1,156.

Miscellaneous Experiments.

At Dápoli about 2½ acres were under arrowroot and half an acre under coffee with about 600 plants. The plantation at Kalambuli (Kánara) covered 31 acres. There were about 26,000 coffee plants, of which 18,000 were ready for transplantation at the end of June. Cuttings of the American sweet potatoes were distributed from the Poona and Surat Farms to various places in and out of the Presidency, and the results were mostly in favour of the exotic.

5.—Advances to Cultivators.

The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act in each of the districts of the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, during the past two years are specified in the following statement :—

Districts.	1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
	For purchase of Seed and Cattle.	For permanent improvement.	For purchase of Seed and Cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	6,09,660	90,202	5,59,370	68,240
Kaira	2,77,029	26,175	1,87,924	22,760
Panch Maháls...	4,30,190	16,045	4[illegible],896	6,400
Broach	4,32,844	2,800	2,06,674	2,164
Surat	45,679	37,955	86,071	16,700
Thána	20,128	18,255	18,291	13,212
Násik	13,882	54,993	1,54,735	36,203
Kháudesh	3,77,763	38,355	2,81,492	29,775
Ahmednagar	7,04,659	85,880	3,93,660	41,225
Poona	1,96,382	79,753	1,81,843	90,955
Sholápur	4,18,889	80,720	1,89,971	20,240
Sátára	1,26,338	1,31,865	18,003	48,574
Belgaum	1,39,968	1,51,154	81,525	50,446
Dhárwár	77,334	1,14,742	35,081	1,04,480
Bijápur	4,52,452	2,05,881	4,19,986	1,91,896
Ratnágiri	12,532	7,800	7,988	3,575
Kánara	5,491	3,782	12,161	3,428
Kolába	5,435	6,375	4,658	4,705
Karáchi	96,144	39,993	60,750	38,115
Hyderabad	60,180	38,176	1,10,905	80,500
Sukkur	35,044	64,436	20,778	1,29,691
Thar and Párkar	20,975	5,850	52,819	8,400
Upper Sind Frontier... ...	22,185	33,775	8,420	35,530
Lárkána	49,084	33,941	44,267	88,039
Total ...	46,30,267	13,68,903	31,79,268	11,35,253

Except in the districts of Surat, Násik, Kánara, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar the disbursements on account of loans for seed and cattle were lower than in the preceding year, the net result being a decrease of Rs. 14,50,999. Advances for permanent improvements again decreased very considerably in the Presidency proper, but there was an increase of Rs. 1,64,104 in Sind, where the inundation of the river was unusually low.

6.—Agricultural Stock.

The return being a quinquennial one and the last one having been prepared for the year 1901-1902, none was prepared for the year under report.

7.—Horse-breeding.

The number of stallions increased from 44 to 46 (28 horses and 18 ponies), four stallions having been purchased and two removed from the register. Seven stallions were stationed in Gujarát and 39 in the Dakhan. The number of mares covered rose from 1,063 to 1,144 and that of foals per stallion from 7·16 to 8·34. The increase in the rate of foal-getting may be ascribed to the increased number of coverings effected during the previous year and to the favourable season. The increase in the percentage of known produce to coverings of English thorough-breds, as compared with the produce of Arabs, was maintained during the year. Of the 2,638 branded mares standing on the register at the close of the preceding year 1,146 were removed for various reasons. 145 mares were branded (104 in the Dakhan and 41 in Gujarát). Thus the number at the close of the year under report was 1,637. Seventy-five colts were castrated (27 in the Presidency proper and 48 in Sind) against 84 during the previous year. 354 country-bred remounts were purchased for the Native Cavalry and Police and the Remount Rearing Depôt and 207 mules for the Native Cavalry and 13th Mule Corps. The total cost of the Department increased from Rs. 45,466 to Rs. 47,541. The Dakhan Horse-show held at Ahmednagar was successful: although there was a slight decline in the numbers exhibited (347 against 383) the quality was maintained. The stallion maintained by the Hyderabad District Local Board was sold during the year. From the 1st of May the Army Remount Department was constituted and took over all horse-breeding operations in the districts of Poona and Ahmednagar.

2. Weather and Crops.

1.—Meteorological Department of Western India.

There were 11 second class and 18 third class stations as in the previous year. Number of Observatories.

Observations were continuous except at Jámnagar, Akola, Sholápur, Karáchi, Deesa and Belgaum, where small breaks occurred. The logs of 877 vessels entering the harbour were examined by the Bombay Office. The year's work.

Note on the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency for 1902-1903.

The chief features of the weather were (i) the withdrawal of the monsoon current directly after its burst and consequent failure of rain until late in August in certain districts and (ii) the unusual storms.

On June 6th a storm appeared off the Malabar Coast and moved steadily northwards, intensifying as it went and finally striking the Baluchistan Coast 30 miles west of Karáchi on 16th June with great violence. Much damage was done to life and property by the accompanying storm wave and fierce winds. The monsoon current then fell away and practically no rain fell except on the Malabar Coast for the rest of the month. The current strengthened considerably at the beginning of July and heavy rain fell on the coast but it weakened again in the second half of the month. There was a total failure of rain for July in Sind and almost a total failure in Gujarát, while the Malabar Coast and North Dakhan had an abnormally high rainfall. During the first half of August rain failed everywhere, but on the 11th signs of disturbed weather appeared in the far south, developing into a normal monsoon on the 19th on the Malabar Coast. Meanwhile a depression had been moving across from the Bay of Bengal, which resulted in fairly heavy rain all over the affected area on the 20th and following days and later in Sind. On the 26th a second depression again brought rain, so that the fall in Sind, Gujarát and Káthiáwár reached its normal average in August. In September two other depressions produced similar results. After September 20th the monsoon current drew off quickly and practically no more rain fell. The record for the whole year shows that while the rainfall was slightly in defect of normal in Gujarát and on the Western Ghâts, it was in slight or moderate excess elsewhere.

Four unusually severe storms occurred during the year, one in May, one in June and two in October. The June storm came up with the monsoon on the 6th and developed into a cyclone on the Baluchistan Coast. The storm in May seems to have formed on the 5th about Latitude 6½° N., Longitude 62° E., and moved in a N. N. Westerly direction until within 70 miles east of Socotra and then turned and travelled in a north-easterly direction until it struck the Storms.

coast south of Karáchi on the 13th, subsequently moving into the Punjab. The storm was of great intensity and did much damage to life and property at and near Karáchi.

The October storms kept to the Arabian Sea, scarcely affecting the land area at all.

2.—Notes on the Weather at Bombay in 1902-1903.

Rainfall. The south-west monsoon rains began on 5th June and ended on 21st September. The total fall for the year was 72·14 or 3·02 below the 24 years' normal. The monsoon reached its maximum intensity late in August. The falls in June and July showed a total deficit of 18·77 inches, while the falls in August and September respectively were 2·32 and 15·46 inches in excess. December registered 0·81 inches of unseasonable rain, October 0·78, November 0·01 and March 0·17.

Temperature. The mean temperature of the year was 80°·0 or 0°·6 above the normal. The highest hourly temperature recorded was 92°·5 on 13th May and the lowest 62°·2 on 7th February. The highest mean daily temperature was 87°·7 on 13th May and the lowest 68°·1 on 6th February.

Wind. The mean hourly velocity of wind for the year was 10·3 as against an average of 11·8 miles. The greatest mean hourly velocity in one day was 28·9 miles on 16th July and the least 4·0 miles on 17th December. The greatest recorded hourly velocity was 40 miles on 11th June, the velocity of a single gust reaching 58 miles per hour on 14th June.

3.—The Mahárája Takhtasingji Observatory, Poona.

Spectral observations were made on 54 days of the year and 68 sun spots were spectroscopically observed. The records were forwarded monthly to Sir Norman Lockyer. 138 stellar spectograms were taken during the year.

4.—Colába Observatory.

The usual record of seismic, magnetic and astronomic work was continued throughout the year. Milne's Seismograph registered 49 earthquakes during the year, besides 597 small local and other movements. The Kashgar earthquake on 22nd August was the largest disturbance yet recorded at Colába.

5.—Season and Crops.

The following table shows the distribution of the rainfall at the various head-quarter stations in the Bombay Presidency proper:—

District Head-quarter.	Year ending 31st December.				
	Average of eleven years ending 1902.	1901.		1902.	
		Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
I.—Gujarát.	Inches.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
Ahmedabad	31·39	19·16	25	26·06	29
Kaira	32·73	17·75	22	32·38	30
Godhra (Panch Maháls)	38·13	24·89	26	36·16	33
Broach	41·77	22·11	21	49·46	41
Surat	39·58	18·45	26	55·08	46
II.—Dakhan.					
Dhulia (Khándesh)	22·40	18·91	31	21·91	42
Násik	29·19	16 79	42	30·30	43
Ahmednagar	22·68	17·36	32	30·31	35
Poona	31·92	30·18	56	31·12	49
Sholápur	25·99	24·92	38	30·41	35
Sátára	40·65	37·66	70	37·45	72
III.—Karnátak.					
Belgaum	51·88	55·96	92	51·86	81
Bijápur	23·61	20 30	33	21·18	41
Dhárwár	34·11	34·17	79	38·46	67
IV.—Konkan.					
Alibág (Kolába)	88·78	83·39	80	80·27	77
Ratnágiri	96·65	78·62	90	98·56	89
Kárwár (Kánara)	118·81	130·53	96	149·91	108
Thána	100·24	100·74	93	81·17	84

6.—Anna-valuation of Crops.

The following table gives the reported anna-valuation of the outturn of the principal crops sown in each district last year, 12 annas representing the value of a normal crop :—

No.	District.	Average anna-valuation.									
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Rági.	Vari.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
	Gujarát.										
1	Ahmedabad	5	8	7	13	6	4	7	2	9	10
2	Kaira	10	10	7	11	8	7	6	12	8	8
3	Panch Maháls	12*	12	5	8	9	7	...	7	8	8
4	Broach	11	12	6	12	9	12	13	8	8	10
5	Surat	12	13	8	14	11	10	...	10	...	11
	Dakhan.										
6	Khándesh	12	11	5	9	3	9	11	8	10	11
7	Násik	9	13	10	12	...	12	11	5	10	7
8	Ahmednagar	10	7	5	9	5	3	5	6	8	7
9	Poona	10	8	10	8	6	10	9	4	7	7
10	Sholápur	12	5	3	7	...	...	2	3	6	2
11	Sátára	10	9	9	8	8	10	10	3	8	4
	Karnátak.										
12	Belgaum	9	8	10	6	6	9	9	5	5	6
13	Bijápur	6	5	3	6	3	4	4	1	3	4
14	Dhárwár	10	5	9	6	6	7	7	2	3	8
	Konkan.										
15	Thána	10	10	10	12	10	9	8	10	9	...
16	Kolába	...	...	11	...	8	8	8	8	8	...
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	10	...	8	9	8	8	9	...
18	Kánara	...	...	10	...	...	8	...	...	6	...
	Sind.										
19	Karáchi	7	8	4	6	...	6	6	...	3	1
20	Hyderabad	8	8	5	8	...	...	...	...	6	7
21	Sukkur	7	7	5	6	...	...	...	...	5	7
22	Lárkhána	7	6	9	8	...	...	...	...	6	6
23	Upper Sind Frontier ...	7	8	8	7	...	9	10	...	4	8
24	Thar and Párkar ...	10	5	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	8

* Maize.

Though the rains commenced late and were deficient in the beginning, the season was, on the whole, fairly good. The outturn of the principal kharif and rabi crops closely approximated to the normal, except in Ahmedabad and Bijápur. The rice crop was, however, poor in Gujarát. Tur in the Dakhan and Karnátak and gram in the latter province were also unsatisfactory. In Sind, with the exception of Thar and Párkar, the yield, owing to the low inundation, was below the normal.

7.—Prices.

Prices were, on the whole, very much easier than in the preceding year, especially among staple food stuffs. Throughout the whole of the Presidency proper there was a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. in the prices of jowári and bájri, while wheat was everywhere cheaper. Rice and dál showed little fluctuation, except for a small rise in the price of the latter in the Southern Division. In Sind the variation in prices was inconsiderable, although rice was generally dearer than in the previous year.

8.—Wages.

In the Presidency proper there was a slight upward tendency in the rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour, especially in the districts of Surat, Kaira, Khándesh, Sholápur and Dhárwár. The average rate for skilled labour varied from annas 8 to Re. 1 and for unskilled labour from annas 3 to annas 6. In Sind there was no appreciable fluctuation, the rates averaging from annas 8 to Rs. 1-4-0 for skilled, and from annas 4 to annas 8 for unskilled, labour.

3. Horticulture.

Public Gardens.

The Bombay Municipality maintained 9 public gardens at a cost of Rs. 55,818. The number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens increased from 1,370,223 to 1,786,764 owing to the increased popularity of the gardens on account of the additions to the zoological collections and other improvements. The receipts from plants and flowers was Rs. 10,356, the largest since 1892-93. Bombay Municipal Gardens.

Experiment and Bund Gardens.

The gardens under the management of the Agri-horticultural Society of Western India continued to maintain the steady progress shown during the past few years. The sales of seeds, cut flowers, and plants especially increased considerably and evinced the popularity of the Institution. The useful and ornamental character of the gardens was maintained up to a high standard and careful administration resulted in a net profit of about Rs. 2,200. The Society proposed to make a further extension of experiments and Government have agreed to help to the extent of Rs. 3,000 per annum in this direction.

4. Forests.

1.—Northern Circle.

Area.

During the year the area of reserved forest increased by 8 square miles and the area of protected forest decreased by 120 acres. The Dáng forests were differentiated into "Reserved" and "Protected" with revised areas respectively of 217 and 435 square miles.

Boundaries.

The outer boundary was cleared for 229 miles, and 631 miles were demarcated by cairns in Thána, Surat and Panch Mahals. The total cost of these operations, including repairs, amounted to Rs. 7,542.

Working Plans.

268 coupes with an acreage of 14,033 were demarcated in Thána for exploitation at a cost of Rs. 473.

Forest offences.

Prosecutions before Magistrates decreased in number from 166 to 140, with a percentage of 85 convictions as against 84 in 1901-1902. 738 cases were compounded and Rs. 1,459 received in compensation. The number of cattle impounded rose from 6,363 to 7,457.

Forest fires.

The area actually protected rose from 800,037 to 855,461 acres, while the cost decreased from Rs. 15,043 to Rs. 13,331. The whole area of the Dáng forests was said to be traversed by fire.

Free grants.

Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 4,504 were made as against Rs. 3,988 in 1901-1902.

Plantations.

Some successful plantations were made in Central Thána. Artificial reproduction in the Bulsár, Chikhli and Mándvi Ranges of Surat showed good results. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,483. Natural reproduction of teak was good in South Thána and very good in Panch Mahals, but poor in Surat and Central Thána.

Communications and buildings.

A sum of Rs. 19,744 was spent on roads and buildings, of which about one-half was spent in the Dángs.

Financial results.

The revenue and expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,47,211 and Rs. 3,19,030 as compared with Rs. 4,31,434 and Rs. 3,01,465 in 1901-1902. The net surplus decreased by Rs. 1,788.

2.—Central Circle.

Area.

During the year the area of reserved forest was increased by an addition of 4,102 acres and the area of protected forest by an addition of 58 acres.

Boundaries.

Cairns were constructed along 176 miles at a cost of Rs. 1,900. No demarcation with continuous ditch and bank was effected.

Working Plans.

A Provisional Working Plan for the babul reserves of Ahmednagar was sanctioned and one for the Poona teak forests is under consideration. The field establishment laid out on the ground 197 compartments with an aggregate acreage of 18,133 at a total cost of Rs. 861.

Forest offences.

Including arrears there were 1,242 prosecutions with a percentage of 87 convictions. The Divisional Forest Officers disposed of 4,013 cases for Rs. 8,842 compensation. The number of cattle impounded fell from 131,661 to 127,790.

Forest fires.

Fire traversed 667,210 acres against 979,874 acres in the previous year, a decrease of 8 per cent.

Plantations.

Artificial reproduction was carried on over an area of 16,514 acres. The central nursery at Mánjri raised 1,407,080 plants as compared with 7,836,370 in 1901-1902. Trees seeded plentifully in Khándesh, but elsewhere the effects of the previous year's drought and heat still retarded the reproductive powers of most species.

Free grants.

Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 4,411 were made.

Communications and buildings.

No roads for forest traffic were constructed by the Public Works Department during the year. A Forest Officer's bungalow at Dhulia was under construction.

Financial results.

The revenue receipts rose from Rs. 2,85,821 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 3,52,028 and the expenditure from Rs. 4,96,533 to Rs. 5,09,171.

3.—Southern Circle.

Area.

The area of reserved forest increased by 4 square miles 264 acres and that of protected forest decreased by 269 acres during the year.

External boundaries were completely demarcated over 341·34 miles and partially over 367 miles. 32·75 miles of inner boundaries were demarcated. The total cost of boundary operations was Rs. 18,058. Boundaries.

A new fuel area of 5 square miles was surveyed. The total area organized in Kánara and Belgaum was 101 square miles 125 acres at a cost of Rs. 8,257. Working Plans.

16,842 acres of forest land were given out to wild tribesmen for cultivation. Forest assignments.

Prosecutions before Magistrates numbered 248 as against 357 in the previous year. The percentage of failures rose from 21 to 24 per cent. 1,213 cases were compounded at a compensation of Rs. 3,356 as against Rs. 3,024 for 1,090 cases in the preceding year. The number of cattle impounded fell from 17,726 to 11,974. Forest offences.

The area under protection rose from 1,486 to 1,860 square miles and the percentage of failures fell from 4 to 3. Forest fires.

Little success attended the Dhárwár and Bijápur plantations. Natural reproduction by coppice gave the usual good results. Plantations.

The value of forest produce granted free fell from Rs. 8,716 to Rs. 8,063. Free grants.

The revenue during the year was Rs. 12,61,369 against Rs. 13,01,985 in 1901-1902 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,09,226 against Rs. 6,99,119 in 1901-1902. Financial results.

4.—Sind Circle.

The area of reserved forest decreased from 1,069 to 1,052 square miles during the year, while the area of protected forest remained at 585 acres. The action of the river produced a net gain of 3,674 acres by erosion as compared with a net loss in 1901-1902 of 3,187 acres. Area.

Government sanctioned the Working Plans report of the Jerruck Division. The organization work of the Sadhiya Range was completed during the year. 93 coupes were marked off with an area of 8,170 acres. The total cost of the field work amounted to Rs. 5,939. Working Plans.

In Hyderabad 19 miles were demarcated and 388 cairns erected and 5 miles were defined by boundary marks. The Surveyor checked 100 miles of boundaries in Naushahro. 36 miles of rides were cut at an average cost of Rs. 6-12-8 per mile. 15,366 boundary marks were erected and repaired over a length of 1,518 miles at a cost of Rs. 3,704. Demarcation.

Criminal prosecutions numbered 77 and resulted in convictions in 56 cases. The Divisional Officers compounded 358 cases for Rs. 708. Illicit grazing cases numbered 1,391, Rs. 1,313 being received in compensation. In Jerruck offences of this class increased from 52 to 336 during the year. Forest offences.

The area traversed by fire increased considerably from 1,298 to 9,558 acres, probably owing to the drought and consequent poor grazing. Incendiarism was strongly suspected in Hyderabad. Forest fires.

A poor inundation prohibited good natural reproduction and retarded artificial reproduction. Reproduction.

Free grants of timber were made to the value of Rs. 1,145. Free grants.

The revenue shows a falling off from the previous year, the receipts being Rs. 2,61,650 only as against Rs. 3,34,739 in 1901-1902. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 1,63,892 to Rs. 1,41,317 and the net surplus decreased from Rs. 1,70,847 to Rs. 1,20,333. Financial results.

5. Mines and Quarries.

No mines or quarries of any importance were worked in the Presidency during the year. Attention is, however, now being paid to the old gold-fields in the Dhárwár District and prospecting licenses have been granted over an area of 6,720 acres in the district.

6. Manufactures and Industries.

Information regarding the principal industries in the Presidency, *viz.*, cotton spinning and weaving, salt manufacture and distillation of liquor, may be found under separate headings. There was a general brisk revival in the cotton ginning industry consequent upon the improvement in the seasonal conditions. This revival was particularly marked in the districts of Khándesh and Belgaum. The rice-husking factories in Sind were fully employed throughout the year. Hand weaving, which had been at a very low ebb, showed some improvement with the subsidence of famine, but the condition of the weavers in some of the Southern Districts was still very backward. Some of the older industries, such as wood carving in Kánara and silk cloth weaving in Thána, were seriously on the decline, but the new agave fibre industry in Thána, the sugar refinery at Poona and the hemp pressing factory in the Panch Mahals all gave promise of a successful future.

The Factory Act.

The number of factories increased from 390 to 400, of which 204 were perennial and 196 seasonal. Number of factories.

Number of operatives.

The total number of hands employed in all factories was 180,224, including 39,118 women, 5,045 boys and 1,734 girls. The cotton factories, 324 in number, employed 144,063 hands.

Accidents.

The number of accidents fell from 1,664 to 1,599, but fatal accidents increased from 28 to 37 owing to a disastrous fire in the Indian Cotton Press, Bársi, in which 13 persons were burnt to death.

Prosecutions.

During the year 8 prosecutions were instituted, 5 of which ended in conviction. Fines varying in amount from Re. 1 to Rs. 50 were imposed.

The Steam Boiler Inspection Act.

Operations of the Department.

The number of boilers on the register in the Presidency and Sind was 2,321 and at Aden 34, being an increase of 72 from the previous year. The number of regular inspections was 1,466 and 37, respectively. The number of casual visits, including Aden, fell from 850 to 736.

Examination.

The number of certificates granted under Section 21 of the Act in the Presidency and Sind increased from 131 to 192, those granted under Section 22 from 27 to 28 and those under Section 23 from 1 to 3. At Aden one certificate was issued under Section 21.

Financial results.

The receipts declined from Rs. 51,064 to Rs. 50,377 and the expenditure increased from Rs. 42,138 to Rs. 46,921. The closing balance of the Fund rose from Rs. 1,25,232 to Rs. 1,58,702.

Offences.

There were 28 irregularities detected during the year. Proceedings were instituted in seven cases. Two engineers were convicted and fined Rs. 100 and Rs. 10, respectively, and one owner was convicted and warned by the Magistrate.

Accident.

Only one case of accident was reported during the year.

7. Trade.

For details *vide* Appendices to the Trade and Navigation Reports, Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden, and Tables under XXX.—Foreign Trade and Shipping, appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Port of Bombay.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency, including transactions in Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 1,17,56,29,299, being an increase of over a crore of rupees as compared with the previous year, in spite of a further large decrease in the coasting trade (240 lákhs).

I.—Foreign Trade.

Under "Foreign Trade" are classed imports from and exports to ports outside the Indian continent. The aggregate total of Rs. 90,67,55,460 showed an advance of 3·48 crores on the previous year's figures, being the largest total in the decennial period.

Imports.

Under imports there was a decrease of Rs. 70,32,863 in the value of merchandise and an increase of Rs. 3,58,43,134 in the value of treasure. There was a drop of 33·48 lákhs in the imports of food stuffs, following on a decrease of 74·14 lákhs in the previous year, the chief items of decrease being sugar (14 lákhs) owing to the levy of the special duty on bounty-fed beet sugar, grain and pulse (13 lákhs), and provisions (14·25 lákhs). Tea, however, showed an increase of 4 lákhs, which partially made up for the previous year's heavy decrease of over 9 lákhs. Under the head "Metals and manufactures of metals" there was an increase of 89·32 lákhs or 22½ per cent., spread over all the sub-heads and indicating a return of prosperity to the country. Machinery and millwork increased by over 14 lákhs, which, taken with the preceding year's increase of 17 lákhs, shows that the cotton industry is assuming its normal proportions. The increase of 56·40 lákhs or over 121 per cent. in copper is a further index of returning prosperity. The increase under "Chemicals" was small, but following upon the foregoing year's large increase of 15 per cent. made the total the largest during the past five years. Oils showed an increase of 3·49 lákhs, mainly owing to a large increase of 17·79 lákhs or over 1,400 per cent. in the imports of case oil from the United States. Raw materials fell by 14 lákhs, the principal decreases being under raw silk (19·64 lákhs) owing to the high price of the article in China, raw cotton (2·46 lákhs), coal (3 lákhs), tallow (2·56 lákhs) owing to high prices ruling for both English and Australian tallow, and raw wool (2·34 lákhs). Hides and skins (raw) increased 70 per cent. and ivory 13½ per cent., while jewellery increased by 3·32 lákhs owing to increased imports of unset pearls. Wood showed an advance of over 8 lákhs, Siam teak attaining the highest figure on record (Rs. 20,02,854). Under the head "Manufactured articles" there was a drop of Rs. 1,17,01,753, chiefly attributable to a decrease of 168 lákhs in cotton manufactures, due partly to the absence of demand in the Punjab and the stiffening of prices at home. In wool there was a decrease of 21·85 lákhs distributed over all sub-heads. Silk, on the other hand, showed the highest figure (110 lákhs) since 1893-94. Articles imported by post showed an exceptionally large increase of 22·98 lákhs. The imports of

gold and silver increased by 233 and 93 lákhs, respectively. The mint imported silver for coinage to the value of Rs. 3,77,09,595 as against Rs. 4,22,16,189 in 1901-1902.

Exports.

The export trade consists of two branches (1) Export of foreign merchandise from Bombay to European, Asiatic and African ports, and (2) Export of Indian merchandise to foreign ports. The total value of the transactions rose from Rs. 45,56,38,474 to Rs. 46,16,54,707.

Exports of foreign merchandise.

The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported from Bombay fell from Rs. 253 to Rs. 227 lákhs, a drop of 120 lákhs from 1893-94. The most striking decline was in re-exports to Persia, the value of which has fallen to less than half that at the beginning of the decade, owing principally to the establishment of direct communication. The trade with East Africa (13 lákhs as against 16 in 1901-1902 and 24 in 1893-94) has shown a corresponding falling off for the same reason. The principal articles of trade were cotton manufactures (99 lákhs), provisions, metals and tea.

Exports of Indian merchandise.

The exports of Indian merchandise increased from Rs. 35,29,25,836 to Rs. 36,08,89,946. Raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn and seeds formed 75 per cent. of the total exports. There was a decrease of 110 lákhs in the first two, but an increase of 47½ lákhs in shipments of seeds, which brought the total to the second largest figure of the decade. Grain and pulse contributed an increase of 63 lákhs. Opium exports advanced by 22 lákhs, being helped by the partial failure of local crops, but the figures were still considerably below the five years' average. The increase in seeds was mainly due to increases of 52 lákhs in cotton seed and 77 lákhs in til or jinjili seed. The decrease in cotton twist and yarn exports was largely owing to a decrease of 67½ lákhs in shipments to China, due partly to the heavy stocks of the previous year's shipments, partly to the disorganization of the Chinese exchange, and partly to the high freight rates.

Exports of gold increased by 12 lákhs, shipments to Ceylon showing an advance of 22½ lákhs, and to the United Kingdom a falling off of 5½ lákhs. Exports of silver, consisting chiefly of British dollars to the Straits and Hongkong and of Government of India rupees to the Asiatic and African ports, decreased from 4·44 to 4·39 crores.

Geographical analysis of the trade.

The trade with European countries improved in value to the amount of Rs. 3,35,15,091. There was a decrease of 2 per cent. in the value of the import trade with the United Kingdom, and an increase of 41 per cent. in the export trade mainly owing to the increased shipments of raw cotton, oilseeds, wheat, hemp and raw wool. The import trade with other European countries declined from 651 to 594 lakhs, large reductions having occurred in the trade with Germany (24 lákhs), Austria-Hungary (22 lákhs), and Italy and Russia (11 lákhs each). There was, however, a large rise of 280 lákhs in the exports of Indian produce. The value of the trade with Africa and adjacent islands rose by nearly 3 lákhs and with America by nearly 24 lákhs (mainly owing to imports of kerosine oil from the United State). The value of trade with Asiatic countries fell off by 365 lákhs, exports to China of Indian produce decreasing by 124 lákhs and to Japan by 267 lákhs. The chief items of decrease in the import trade with Australia were horses (4 lákhs) and wheat: the exports to that colony were small as usual.

Shipping engaged in foreign trade.

The number of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign ports increased from 1,597 to 1,639 with a tonnage of 2,498,558. Of these 742 were British, 341 belonged to other European nationalities, 250 to Asiatic countries and 306 were native craft.

II.—Coasting Trade.

This is classified into imports from and exports to—(i) British ports in other Provinces, including Sind, (ii) British ports within the Presidency, (iii) Foreign Indian ports. The total value of this coasting trade was Rs. 26,88,73,839, a decrease of more than 8 per cent. on the previous year's figures.

Imports.

The total value of imports declined from Rs. 14,75,67,403 to Rs. 13,56,91,277.

Imports from British ports in other Provinces.

There was a total decline under imports from British ports in other Provinces of 153 lákhs, Madras alone showing an increase of 34 lákhs. The decrease of 29 lákhs in imports from Bengal was due to a contraction of 33 lákhs in coal. The reduction in the imports of rice (56 lákhs) accounted for the falling off in Burma imports, while the large increase of the previous year in Sind imports (100 lákhs) was counterbalanced by as large a decrease in the year under report, owing chiefly to a restriction of the imports of raw cotton, grain and pulse, jowári, bájri and wheat, linseed and rapeseed, and dried fruit.

British ports in the Presidency.

Trade with British ports in the Presidency showed a slight increase of less than one per cent.

Imports from foreign Indian ports.

The import trade with Cutch, Káthiáwár and the Gáekwár's territory declined by over 18 lákhs, while that with Cambay was nearly doubled. The trade with Goa increased by nearly 39 lákhs, partly owing to the transfer of the working of the West of India Portuguese Railway to the Southern Mahrátta Railway Company. Large imports in cocoanut-kernel and pepper accounted for the increase of 12 lákhs in the trade with Travancore.

Total exports.

The total value of exports decreased from Rs. 14,53,52,812 to Rs. 13,31,82,562.

British ports in other Provinces.

Eliminating transactions in treasure, there was a heavy decrease of over 38 lákhs in the export trade with Sind, attributable to a diminution in the exports of cotton piece-goods and gunny bags. The fluctuations in the export trade with the other provinces were slight.

Exports to Foreign Indian ports.

Out of the decrease of 16 lákhs in exports to Foreign Indian ports, more than 14 lákhs was due to the reduction of the exports to Káthiáwár. The diminution of 5 lákhs in the exports to Goa was chiefly due to a restriction in the exports of grain and pulse.

Coasting Shipping.

143,035 vessels, of which 137,331 were native craft, entered and cleared with cargo from and to coast ports.

Land Trade of the Presidency Proper.

The aggregate of imports from and exports to external blocks advanced in quantity from 641 lákhs of maunds to 651, but fell in value from Rs. 5,202 lákhs to Rs. 4,708 lákhs. Internal or local trade showed a decline in value from Rs. 2,527 lákhs to Rs. 2,386 lákhs.

I.—External Trade.

Imports.

Imports showed a small increase (12 lákhs of maunds) in volume, but fell in value by Rs. 3·98 lákhs. Noticeable increases occurred in wheat from the United Provinces and gram and pulse from the Punjab. Metals rose by 131 per cent., the increase being confined to manganese ore from the Central Provinces, the export trade in which had recently sprung up and showed rapid expansion. Coal and coke improved by 20 per cent., hides and skins by 37 per cent., wool by 16 per cent. and opium by 12 per cent. Hay also advanced by 69 per cent. owing to larger supplies from the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Punjab. Large decreases occurred in railway plant and rolling stock (39 per cent.) from Rájputána, spices (33 per cent.) from Madras and Hyderabad, oils (30 per cent.) from Hyderabad, and other food-grains (21 per cent.) from the United Provinces.

Exports.

The export trade declined by 1·2 per cent. in quantity and 5·1 per cent. in value. 57 per cent. of the exports were from the port of Bombay. The British Provinces took 60 per cent. of the merchandise and the Native States the remainder. Wheat showed a marked decline (150 per cent.) in export to Berár, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore owing to deficiency of the local supply. Other food-grains also fell by 42 per cent., shorter supplies of gram and pulse having been taken by Hyderabad and Mysore. The export trade in European cotton goods receded by 14 per cent.; Madras, the United Provinces and Berar being principally responsible for the decrease. Coal and coke declined by 17 per cent., hides and skins by 15 per cent. and oil-seeds by 13 per cent.; exports under cotton (raw) decreased by 72 per cent. owing to a reduced demand in the Central Provinces, Madras and Mysore. Larger supplies of railway plant and rolling stock (14 per cent.) were exported during the year to Rájputána and Central India and the United Provinces. The exports of kerosine oil to the Central Provinces showed a large improvement. Metals improved by 5 per cent. and dried fruits and nuts by 7 per cent.

II.—Local Internal Trade.

This branch of the trade consists mainly of transactions between the port of Bombay and the rest of the Presidency. The total trade showed a small increase of 40,000 maunds in quantity over the last year, but the value fell by Rs. 141 lákhs. The exports to the port of Bombay rose by 5 per cent., while those from the port diminished by 7 per cent. Advances were noticed in consignments of oil-seeds (35 per cent.), raw cotton (16 per cent.), railway plant and rolling stock (27 per cent.), while imports of wheat and other food-grains declined 25 and 18 per cent., respectively.

(2) SIND.

Chief Port—Kará'chi.

The sea-borne trade of Sind is divided into (1) foreign and (2) coasting. Exclusive of Government stores and treasure, the value of the trade decreased by 17 per cent., *viz.*, from Rs. 23,41,54,592 to Rs. 19,39,87,053.

I.—Foreign Trade.

Imports from and exports to foreign external ports decreased in value from Rs. 15,42,17,637 to Rs. 13,53,72,362.

Imports.

There was a falling off of Rs. 1,03,39,145 or 16 per cent. in the import trade. An increase in value is shown in brandy, whisky, champagne, railway plant, alizarine dye, oil and apparel (1·8 lákhs). In imports of refined sugar from Austria-Hungary there was a decrease of 86 lákhs owing to the additional duty imposed under Act VIII of 1902 on bounty fed sugar. This decrease was partially counterbalanced by increases in Mauritius and China sugar, but the total imports of refined sugar for the year showed a falling off of 48 lákhs. Decreases also occurred in the imports of provisions (mainly ghi), metals, coal, coke (2 lákhs), cotton twist and yarn (4 lákhs), cotton piece-goods (70 lákhs), raw wool and woollen piece-goods (10 lákhs).

Exports.

Exports show a total decrease of Rs. 85,06,130 as compared with the previous year. A decrease of 70 lákhs or 9 per cent. was noticeable in the value of exports of Indian free merchandise, *viz.*, tea, rape-seed, til, castor and mustard seeds, gram and pulse, and of 10 lákhs or 39 per cent.

in the value of rice. The chief increases were shown in the exports of wheat (69 lákhs) owing to large demands from the United Kingdom and Egypt and better crops, raw cotton (39 lákhs) and animal bones (7 lákhs).

Exports of foreign merchandise decreased by 15 per cent., ghi, rape-seed, raw wool and cotton piece-goods being mainly responsible. Refined sugar exports increased, however, by 5 lákhs.

Out of the total trade, Europe claimed 83 per cent. (the United Kingdom alone 52 per cent.), Africa 10 per cent., Asia 5 per cent., and America 2 per cent. Trade with Australia came to Rs. 3,722 only. Geographical distribution of trade.

The total number of vessels employed in the foreign trade fell from 941 to 880 with a tonnage of 841,067 as compared with 827,712 in 1901-1902. Of the vessels that entered 166 were British, 80 Arab, 18 Austro-Hungarian and 158 Native Craft. Shipping.

II.—Coasting Trade.

Imports of merchandise from Coast ports declined from Rs. 3,39,00,684 to Rs. 3,34,10,689. Bombay was responsible for 88 per cent. of the decrease. Cotton goods decreased by Rs. 12,36,076, owing to higher prices prevailing on account of a rise in the price of raw cotton. Imports.

Exports showed a decline from Rs. 3,48,25,661 to Rs. 2,13,29,079, Bombay being responsible for 72 per cent. of the decrease. Raw cotton exported to Bombay decreased 20 lákhs, wheat 32 lákhs and rape-seed 22 lákhs. Exports.

The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade decreased from 6,010 to 3,974 with a tonnage of 1,000,664. Shipping.

III.—Trade with Subordinate Ports.

Excluding treasure, there was a decrease in the total value of merchandise inported from and exported to the subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Shrigonda from Rs. 13,53,394 to Rs. 9,95,457.

SIND EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

The external land trade of the province is carried on with Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Seistan. The value of imports and exports amounted to Rs. 79,57,549 or over 22 per cent. less than the figures of 1901-1902.

The import trade showed a decrease of Rs. 16,09,156 or over 27 per cent., the decrease being mainly observable in the following items, *viz.*, horses, ponies and mules, European piece-goods (re-imported), fruits and nuts other than cocoanuts (1·5 lákhs), wheat (2·16 lákhs), ghi (7·93 lákhs), mustard and rape-seed (1·20 lákhs) and raw wool (8·23 lákhs). There was an increase on the other hand in the imports of sheep and goats, Indian cotton piece-goods (re-imported), assafœtida, hides and skins, silk (manufactured), stone and marble, and silver (1·10 lákhs). The imports from Afghanistan alone showed a heavy decline of Rs. 11,60,473. Imports.

The value of the export trade dropped over 14 per cent. from the previous year's figures. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in cotton piece-goods (8 lákhs), indigo (1·40 lákhs), unhusked rice, gunny bags and cloth and Indian tea (especially to Seistan), also in manufactured leather and silk, iron, refined sugar and woollen piece-goods (especially to Southern and Western Afghanistan). There was, however, an increase in wheat (1 lákh), husked rice and other rain crops, raw wool, foreign tea and silver (3 lákhs). The decrease in exports was chiefly noticeable in Seistan owing to stagnation in trade, brought about by famine and drought, as well as to the new Persian Customs Tariff. Exports.

(3) ADEN.

The total value of the trade of Aden by sea and land increased from Rs. 9,18,85,047 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 9,42,86,122 in the year under report.

The value of the sea-borne trade, including treasure, increased from Rs. 4,69,94,098 to Rs. 4,85,03,066, and that of the trade from the main land of Arabia increased by Rs. 7,92,373 to Rs. 38,54,667. The total increase of 23 lákhs was distributed over imports of twist and yarn, grey manufactures, manufactured cotton goods from America (11 lákhs), grains, untanned hides and skins (26 lákhs), ivory, ghi (5 lákhs), animals, fodder and treasure. On the other hand there were decreases in the imports of coal, salt, coffee, white and coloured manufactures, drugs, raw tobacco from Bombay, gums and resins from Somáliland, kerosine oil and wet dates. Imports.

The value of the export trade by sea rose from Rs. 3,93,80,456 to Rs. 4,04,01,650 and that of the export trade to the main land fell from Rs. 24,48,199 to Rs. 15,26,739. Increases occurred in the exports of hides and skins (mainly to the United States of America), ivory and ghi, and decreases in the exports of white and coloured manufactures, metals and raw tobacco. The decrease in the export trade to the main land was partly due to a large number of the pack camels ordinarily employed by traders being hired for the Aden Boundary Commission or purchased for the Somaliland Expedition. Exports.

During the year 1,245 steam vessels of a total net registered tonnage of 2,577,928 against 1,278 vessels of 2,720,988 tons entered the port. 1,472 country craft also entered as compared with 1,433 in 1901-1902. Of the steam vessels 650 were British and 100 British Indian. Shipping.

8. Public Works.

1.—Civil Buildings.

The following major works were either in progress or completed during the year :—

Imperial Services. Salt.

The work of extending the pier at Mahul was completed (cost Rs. 16,021). Quarters for the Daroga and his Aval Kárkun with office at Juchandra in Bassein Táluka were completed (cost Rs. 3,861). Quarters for the Assistant Surgeon at Khárághoda estimated to cost Rs. 4,626 were commenced. Quarters for the Sar-Kárkun at Pen (cost Rs. 4,317) and for the Salt Daroga at Khachar (Pen), (cost Rs. 4,496), were both completed. Quarters for kárkuns of the Preventive Station (cost Rs. 4,453) and lines for peons (cost Rs. 3,816), both at Karanja, were also completed. Improvements to the Salt Works at Sanikatta (cost Rs. 10,013), in progress in the previous year, were completed. The office and quarters for the establishment of the Salt Department at Dilyár, commenced last year, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 11,879. A new bund was constructed round the Salt Works at Maurypur at a cost of Rs. 4,244.

Observatories.

The new Magnetic Observatory Buildings at Alibág were commenced, and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,04,340 against an estimate of Rs. 1,07,442.

Mint.

The re-building of a portion of the compound wall of His Majesty's Mint at Bombay, estimated to cost Rs. 5,806, rendered necessary by the destruction of the sea wall in a storm, was commenced and nearly completed.

Post Offices.

A combined Post and Telegraph Office at Mátherán with Post Master's quarters was commenced and completed (cost Rs. 11,581). A combined Post and Telegraph Office at Thána with quarters for Post Master, estimated to cost Rs. 12,612, was in progress. The work of providing quarters for 3 postal clerks and 2 runners, including certain minor alterations to the Post Office buildings and runners' quarters, Steamer Point, Aden, was carried out at a cost of Rs. 6,671.

Telegraphs.

New Telegraph Offices at Ahmedabad, Rájkot and Poona were completed at costs of Rs. 39,489, Rs. 26,316 and Rs. 67,632 respectively. Additional accommodation was provided for the Signalling Staff at Karáchi at a cost of Rs. 5,204. A new residential block for the Indo-European Telegraph Department, Karáchi, was completed at a cost of Rs. 33,423.

Provincial Services. Forests.

A bungalow with out-houses for a Forest Officer at Dhulia, estimated to cost Rs. 12,616, was in progress during the year.

Customs.

The construction of a branch Custom House at Prince's Dock, Bombay, estimated to cost Rs. 2,66,056, was in progress. A Customs Office and residence at Sundo Bandar (cost Rs. 3,191) was completed.

Land Revenue Buildin gs.

A fireproof building for the storage of Survey Records at Thána was completed (cost Rs. 11,471). The conversion of the old Jail at Kaira into the Collector's Treasury Office, etc., was completed (cost Rs. 6,765). Additional accommodation for the Mámlatdár's Katcheri at Wadgaon was provided at a cost of Rs. 5,089. The new record-room for the Táluka and Village Records, Poona, was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,982. An additional bed-room in the Collector's bungalow at Sholápur was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,381, and a covered passage was provided to join the new room with the main building. A bungalow with out-houses for a Revenue Officer at Dhulia (estimated cost Rs. 12,616) was in progress. A new Mahálkari's Katcheri at Bhadgaon was completed at a cost of Rs. 21,350. The Mámlatdár's Katcheri at Sirsi in the Kánara District (cost Rs. 34,923) was practically completed. Mámlatdárs' Katcheris at Gadag (cost Rs. 42,397) and at Shiggaon (cost Rs. 38,445), both in the Dhárwár District, were completed. Mahálkari's Katcheri at Khandála in the Sátára District, estimated to cost Rs. 16,056, was practically completed. Mahálkari's Katcheri at Nágothna in the Kolába District, estimated to cost Rs. 19,916, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 15,236, and the construction of the Assistant Collector's bungalow at Alibág in the Kolába District, estimated to cost Rs. 12,510, was commenced. The district bungalow at Athni in the Belgaum District, commenced in the previous year and estimated to cost Rs. 6,032, was in progress. The Kárdárate at Jamesabad in the Eastern Nára District was commenced, the expenditure being Rs. 10,975 against an estimate of Rs. 31,082. Additions and alterations to the Kárdárate at Cháchra were nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 5,787. Resident Magistrates' quarters at Nausháhro, Mátli and Mirpur Khás were commenced and nearly completed. The total expenditure on the three was Rs. 11,141. Record-rooms at Karáchi for the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Sind, estimated to cost Rs. 18,646, were commenced and practically completed. The Mukhtiárkar's Katcheri at Kandkot, which was commenced in the previous year, was completed with its subsidiary buildings at a total cost of Rs. 27,580. Additions and alterations to the District Bungalow at Rohri (cost Rs. 3,159) were completed. The buildings in connection with the new Collectorate at Lárkána, *viz.*, the Collector's Office, with Treasury and Account Offices, estimated to cost Rs. 1,21,236, the Collector's bungalow, estimated to cost Rs. 45,613, and the bungalows for the two Assistant Collectors, estimated to cost Rs. 61,924, were practically completed.

Excise Buildings.

A warehouse with subsidiary buildings for storing gánja was constructed at Ahmednagar at a cost of Rs. 22,958. A distillery shed and latrines (cost Rs. 6,717) at Kotri were completed. These form the last two items of the project, estimated to cost Rs. 89,706, and completed at a total cost of Rs. 77,122.

A sum of Rs. 1,29,675 was expended on various works connected with Government House, Malabár point, to complete the scheme for rendering it suitable for the accommodation of His Excellency the Governor, his staff, Body Guard and servants. A plain railing round the compound of the Secretariat Building at Bombay, which was in progress in the previous year, was completed (cost Rs. 3,314). The bungalow for the Assistant Collector, Thána, on Pársik Hill was completed (cost Rs. 14,403). A bungalow for the Assistant Collector at Broach was commenced and completed (cost Rs. 10,368). Additional bed-room accommodation at Government House, Ganesh Khind, was in progress, the revised estimate for which amounts to Rs. 37,080, and a dispensary and office with servants' quarters were constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,327. The additional storied building for the Government House at Mahábaleshvar (cost Rs. 6,616) was completed. The construction of a block of two bed-rooms with bath-rooms for the Government House at Mahábaleshvar, estimated to cost Rs. 3,914, was commenced. Residences for Local Government, Government Officers and Secretariat Offices.

An ornamental wooden shed round the tank, Juma Mosque, Ahmedabad (a contribution work), was erected in place of the existing plain one of corrugated iron (cost Rs. 3,229). Certain improvements in the compound of the Sháh A'lam Roza, estimated to cost Rs. 3,408, were in progress. Certain special repairs to the Gol Gumbaz, Ibrahim Roza and other buildings at Bijápur were carried out. The total expenditure on archæological buildings and remains during the year was Rs. 22,660 (inclusive of Rs. 5,628 from contributions). Monuments and Antiquities.

A sum of Rs. 76,314 was expended on the new Anatomical Rooms for the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Additions and alterations to the Mahálakshmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, estimated to cost Rs. 38,325, were in progress, and certain additions to the Principal's quarters, Male Training College, were carried out (cost Rs 4,877). The work of constructing two Lecture Halls at the Deccan College, Poona, which was greatly delayed by plague, is approaching completion (cost Rs. 18,068). An upper story was added to the workshop of the College of Science, Poona, at a cost of Rs. 7,309. The construction of the Male and Female Training Colleges at Poona, estimated to cost Rs. 1,76,648 and Rs. 57,293 respectively, including residences, was commenced during the year, and a boarding house with out-houses for the Training College at Dhulia was in progress, the estimated cost being Rs. 38,630. The construction of new buildings at the Training College, Dhárwár, estimated to cost Rs. 42,974, was commenced and an expenditure of Rs. 19,222 incurred. Residential quarters for the masters of the Training College at Hyderabad were in progress. The expenditure was Rs. 21,024 against an estimate of Rs. 33,373. Educational: Colleges.

The Lord Harris Primary School, at Bombay was completed (cost Rs. 47,312). The floors of the Reay Art Workshops in the compound of the Sir J. J. School of Art at Bombay were improved by substituting stone pavement for mud (cost Rs. 3,851). The work of certain additions and alterations to the High School at Broach was completed (cost Rs. 5,362). Some materials for the hostel for the High School at Nadiád, estimated to cost Rs. 31,057, were collected and Rs. 8,529 were spent. The construction of the hostel for the Telang High School at Godhra, estimated to cost Rs. 18,798, was commenced. The work of constructing a school-house at Mátar for girls was completed (cost Rs. 3,636). The school-house for boys and girls at Mahudha was in progress, the expenditure being Rs. 9,463 against the estimated cost of Rs. 16,881. A dormitory for 28 boys at the Reformatory School at Yerávda was in progress, estimated cost Rs. 9,920. School-houses (Incorporated Local) at Dholwad and Belhe in the Poona District were in progress, the estimates amounting to Rs. 3,162 and Rs. 3,825 respectively. An Orphanage and Training School at Poona (a contribution work) was completed at a cost of Rs. 41,345. The Northcote High School at Sholápur was completed at a total cost of Rs. 50,582 against an estimate of Rs. 47,752. The Local Fund School at Málsiras in Sholápur was also completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,671. The construction of three Local Fund schools at Akola, Belápur and Sheogaon in the Ahmednagar District was in progress, the total expenditure during the year being Rs. 11,976. The work of renewing and raising the roof of the Sardárs' High School at Belgaum (cost Rs. 14,696) was completed. The construction of a school-house at Jugal in the Athni Táluka of the Belgaum District, estimated to cost Rs. 2,520, was in progress. Materials for the erection of hostels for the High School at Ratnágiri, estimated to cost Rs. 27,426, were collected. The new High School and gymnasium at Bijápur (cost Rs. 46,199) were completed. The construction of a Technical School at Wakawli in the Ratnágiri District was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,406. The Kouramal Chandanmal Boys' School at Bhiria in the Hyderabad (Sind) District was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,734. A boarding house for the High School at Shikárpur (cost Rs. 16,900) and additions to the High School at Shikárpur (Rs. 11,805) were completed. Schools.

The thatched roof over the Protestant Church at Sholápur was replaced by Mangalore tiles at a total cost of Rs. 5,859. The St. Sepulchre's Cemetery at Poona and the cemetery at Ahmednagar were extended at costs of Rs. 7,550 and Rs. 2,519 respectively. Ecclesiastical.

The work of providing a lantern to the Central Criminal Court in His Majestys' High Court buildings at Bombay, estimated to cost Rs. 12,884, was commenced. Improvements to the drainage of the Claremont Premises used as 2nd and 4th Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Mázgaon, Bombay, were completed (cost Rs. 2,892). The Mámlatdár's Katcheri at Nevása in the Ahmednagar District was converted into a Court-house at a cost of Rs. 4,185. A new Court-house for the District and Subordinate Judges at Násik was in progress, estimated cost Rs. 94,964. The construction of a Subordinate Judge's Court-house at Belgaum, estimated to cost Rs. 18,377, and additions and alterations to the Adálat buildings at Ratnágiri, estimated Law and Justice.

to cost Rs. 4,107, were commenced. The Subordinate Judge's Court-house at Vita in the Sátára District (cost Rs. 14,759) was completed. The new bungalow for the Assistant Judge at Bijápur (cost Rs. 13,044), commenced in the previous year, was practically completed. Resident Magistrates' Court-houses, one at Sujáwal, estimated to cost Rs. 3,540, and another at Mirpur Sákro, estimated to cost Rs. 3,894, were in progress. A similar Court-house at Rohri, estimated to cost Rs. 5,057, was practically completed. Work was commenced on converting Barrack No. 40 at Sukkur partly into a residence for the Judge and partly into Judicial and Revenue Courts. The estimated cost is Rs. 65,459.

Jails.

Additions and alterations to the Male Hospital, Central Prison, Ahmedabad, were commenced and completed (cost Rs. 3,595). The work of providing increased accommodation in the District Prison at Dhulia was completed at a cost of Rs. 83,378. Execution yard and gallows and water service and bathing platform for the Criminel Jail at Dhulia were completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,776. The new jail at Karáchi, estimated to cost Rs. 3,57,069, and the conversion of the sub-jail at Sukkur into a District Prison, estimated to cost Rs. 1,46,340, were both commenced. The work of constructing a men's sleeping barrack in the Aden District Jail at the Crater was completed at a cost of Rs. 10,379.

Police.

A bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police, Thána, on Parsik Hill near Thána, was completed (cost Rs. 14,417). A bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police at Broach estimated to cost Rs. 13,187, was in progress. Police Lines at Pandu were commenced and completed (cost Rs. 3,126). The work of converting the Gáekwár's Haveli into a Police Station at Ahmedabad, estimated to cost Rs. 95,443, was in progress. New Mounted Police Lines at Sádra, estimated to cost Rs. 42,276 were in progress. A block of 14 rooms for the Police at Rájpur in Pálanpur Agency, estimated to cost Rs. 4,993, was in progress. Land has been acquired for the new Head Quarters Police Lines at Poona, which are estimated to cost Rs. 2,01,971. The Head Quarters Police Lines at Sholápur were completed at a total cost of Rs. 43,309. Police Lines at Sinnar in the Násik District, Blocks Nos. 1, 2 and 4, were constructed at a cost of Rs.11,719, with the exception of sinks and gutters, which remain unfinished. Police Lines and lock-up at Songir in the same district, commenced in the previous year, were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,546. The Police Lines at Siddápur in the Kánara District (cost Rs. 10,535) were completed. The bungalow with out-houses for the District Superintendent of Police, estimated to cost Rs. 32,373, and the Police Lines, estimated to cost Rs. 88,910, in connection with the new Collectorate at Lárkána, in Upper Sind, were both practically completed. Head Quarter Police Lines at Sukkur (cost Rs. 1,02,907) were completed. Stables for the Police Lines at Jacobabad (cost Rs. 2,615) were completed. The roofing of the armed and rural Police Lines at Sehwan, estimated to cost Rs. 5,827, was in progress.

Medical.

A shed for out-patients in the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, was completed (cost Rs. 3,092). The construction of a laundry and Dhobies' ghát in connection with the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, was completed (cost Rs. 9,807). The construction of a Vaccination Depôt at Parel, Bombay, estimated to cost Rs. 57,578, was commenced. Additions and alterations to the Plague Research Laboratory, located in the Government House at Parel, Bombay, were commenced and completed (cost Rs. 4,330). An Observation Camp was constructed at Pir Páo in connection with the annual pilgrimage to Hedjaz (cost Rs. 4,944). Certain extra works in connection with the Narotamdas Mathavdas Lunatic Asylum at Navpáda, estimated to cost Rs. 26,246, were in progress. The Byramji Jijibhoy Hospital at Mátherán was completed (cost Rs. 11,833). Certain sanitary improvements to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, estimated to cost Rs. 95,183, were in progress. Improvements to the water-supply, which were included in these estimates, were completed. The Civil Hospital at Sholápur was re-roofed with Mangalore tiles at a total cost of Rs. 8,443. The work of building cells for insane patients and infectious diseases wards in the Ripon Hospital at Ahmednagar was in progress (cost Rs.6,614). Local Fund Dispensaries at Kopargaon and Shrigonda, both in the Ahmednagar District, were in progress (cost Rs. 4,292 and Rs. 3,001 respectively). The work of constructing wards for prisoners and lunatics in the Civil Hospital at Násik was completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,196. Construction of a Veterinary Dispensary at Jalgaon (Local), (estimated cost Rs. 7,435), was in progress. The construction of a dispensary at Chikodi, estimated to cost Rs. 12,125, and one at Khánápur, estimated to cost Rs. 13,760, both in the Belgaum District, and the work of extending the compound wall of the Civil Hospital at Sátara, estimated to cost Rs. 8,000, were commenced. Materials for a dispensary at Hángal in the Dhárwár District, estimated to cost Rs. 10,358, were collected. The construction of an operating room with a ward above, on the east side of the Civil Hospital at Karáchi, was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,985. A pilgrims' camp at Budhápur (cost Rs. 6,215) was completed. The dispensary at Khairpur Nátheshah, estimated to cost Rs. 14,020, was in progress.

Miscellaneous.

The repairs of the organ in the Town Hall, Bombay, were completed (cost Rs. 15,324). Wooden flooring was provided to the tents of His Excellency the Governor's Camp at Delhi (cost Rs. 5,650). A meat market at Mátherán was commenced and completed (cost Rs. 4,048). A studio for the Photozinco Office, Poona, was in progress (estimate Rs. 4,194). Improvements to the Sub-divisional Officer's quarters at Bhigwan were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,633. The Executive Engineer's office and bungalow at Násik with a set of out-houses were completed at a total cost of Rs. 27,141. The principal Imperial and Provincial buildings in the City of Bombay and in the interior of the Presidency and the Provincial buildings at Aden were illuminated at a cost of Rs. 55,279 on the 1st of January 1903 in honour of the Coronation of Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

2.—Communications.

During the year Rs. 4,60,633 were expended on original works connected with roads. Of this Rs. 3,41,349 were provided by Provincial and Rs. 1,19,284 by Local Funds. The principal works in progress were the following :—

Metalled Roads—Bridged and drained throughout.

Northern Division ... Road from Olpád to Sahol (Local).
Road from Godhra to Sunth (Provincial).
Mehmadabad-Dákor Road, 1st Section (Provincial).

Metalled Roads—Partially bridged and drained.

Northern Division ... Metalling the Ladwel Branch of the Kapadvanj-Bibipura Road (Provincial).
Mehmadabad-Dákor Road, 2nd Section (Provincial).
Dohad-Limdi Road (Provincial).
Dohad-Alirájpur Road (Provincial).

Central Division ... Ghorda-Kondaibari Road (Provincial).
Road from 52nd mile of Dhulia-Surat Road to Visarwadi (Provincial).

Unmetalled Roads—Bridged and drained throughout.

Central Division ... Ghoti-Shirghat Road (Provincial) and Inspection Bungalow.

Unmetalled Roads—Partially bridged and drained.

Northern Division ... Road from Khodala to Mokháda (Provincial).
Road from Manor to Kase (Provincial).
Road from Wawla (Gaimukh) to Ghodbandar (Local).
Road from Madhi Railway Station to Mándvi (Provincial).

Central Division ... Cross drainage works on the first 5 miles of the Paud-Bhorcas Road (Provincial).
Kotul-Brahmanwada Road (Provincial).
Feeder Road from Visarwadi to Chinchpada (Local).
Shirpur-Chopda Road, 1st Section, from 88th mile of the Bombay-Agra Road to Aner River (Local).
Shirpur-Chopda Road, 2nd Section, from Aner River to Chopda (Local).
Amalner-Párola Road (Local).
Taloda-Nandurbár Road and Inspection Bungalow (Local).

Southern Division ... Constructing a road from Karajgi Railway Station to Deogiri village and to join the Poona-Bangalore Road (Provincial).
Road from Nágothna to Roha over Bhisi Khind (Local).
Road from Chiplun to Chikhli (Local).
Bijápur-Kagwad Road, Section from Athni to Kagwad *viâ* Shedbal Railway Station (Provincial).
Bijápur-Kagwad Road, Section from Honwad to Athni (Provincial).

Roads cleared—Partially bridged and drained.

Southern Division ... Completing Road from Indi to Shindgi *viâ* Almel, 1st Section (Local).

Accommodation for Travellers.

A rest-house at Khánápur on the Belgaum-Linganmath Road (cost Rs. 4,228) was completed. The construction of a Dharmashála and a well near the Dhárwár Railway Station (cost Rs. 2,843) was also completed. Materials to the value of Rs. 5,000 were collected for the construction of a Travellers' Bungalow at Jacobabad.

Arboriculture.

Nurseries were maintained in the Broach, Panch Mahals, Ahmedabed and Bijápur Districts. Planting, watering and fencing of road-side trees continued to receive careful attention.

3.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Water-supply.

The Surat and Ránder water-supply works were finally completed and handed over to the Municipality (cost Rs. 9,54,580). The construction of a well at Kumbholaj (Local) in the Kaira District, estimated to cost Rs. 2,805, was in progress. Improvements to the old well at Bail-Hongal, and the construction of a well at Budikop, both in the Belgaum District, were in progress. A well at Hiremuchalgud (cost Rs. 3,244), in the Bijápur District, was completed.

Sewerage and Drainage.

The drainage of the low-lying lands on the west of Dholka (a contribution work) was completed (cost Rs. 3,386). The drainage of the City of Ahmedabad, a Municipal work, was in progress. The expenditure was Rs. 37,807.

Harbours. The survey of the Narbadda River from Broach to its mouth, estimated to cost Rs. 2,909 from the Northern Group Ports Fund, was in progress with a view to ascertain whether the obstacles to traffic could be removed.

Miscellaneous. Improvements to the Oval on the Esplanade, Bombay, such as levelling and draining, were carried out (cost Rs. 2,925). A jetty at Broach, Furza Ghat, was commenced and completed at a cost of Rs. 7,716 from funds provided by the Local Board.

4.—Military Works.

(N.B.—For expenditure under the several heads, please see Appendix I.)

General remarks. The following stations were under the control of the Public Works Department during the year :—

Baroda, Bhúj, Surat and Thána in the Bombay District; Ahmedabad and Rájkot in the Deesa District; Ahmednagar, Khandála, Sirúr, Purandhar and Sátára in the Poona District.

Buildings in the plains. The following major works were in hand during the year :—Improvements to Barrack and Hospital cook-houses at Khandála were completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,194. Special repairs to Barrack No. 2 at Khandála (estimated cost Rs. 15,480) were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,837. An Officer's Ward at Ahmednagar was constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,770. Masonry latrines in the Native Infantry Lines at Ahmednagar were replaced by moveable ones at a cost of Rs. 3,402.

Studs. The construction of Irrigation shed, Sling box, Dark box, and Salutries' quarters in the Remount Depôt, Ahmednagar, was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,947.

Water-supply. The provision of fire hydrants for the hay stacks at Kirkee was put in hand, and Rs. 3,396 were expended during the year out of an estimate of Rs. 7,497. The works at the Pashan Tank as well as the distribution pipes and accessories for the water-supply of Kirkee, including service pipes in Military Buildings, were maintained in an efficient state at a cost of Rs. 3,419. A further sum of Rs. 874 was expended on repairs to the slip in the Pashan dam during the year, making a total expenditure of Rs. 3,364 on the repairs. Partly on account of the slip which occurred in 1901, the hot weather level in the tank was low, and between 17th April and 20th July 1902 the water supplied was not filtered.

Fortifications. An eight feet high expanded metal fence to the ditch round the Bastion of the fortified Post, Camp Ahmedabad, was carried out (cost Rs. 4,579).

Minor works and repairs. No other new works of importance were carried out during the year, operations being confined to minor works and maintenance and repairs of existing buildings, water-supply works and cantonment roads.

33.—Famine Relief Works in Charge of the Public Works Department.

(N.B.—For expenditure under the several heads, please see Appendix I.)

Owing to the failure of rains in the latter part of the monsoon of 1902-1903, it was found necessary to continue Famine Relief. The following is a summary of the works other than irrigation ones carried out under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

Miscellaneous. An expenditure of Rs. 4,703 was incurred on poor houses at Delhi Gate in Ahmedabad and Fulzad in Viramgám Táluka and on Dadamia's Dharamshála at Viramgám.

2.—Communications.

Rupees 3,38,734 were expended on road works, of which Rs. 1,72,484 were on roads classed as Provincial and Rs. 1,66,250 on those which would ordinarily be carried out from Local Funds. Details as to the works undertaken will be found in the Famine Report.

State Railways. The earthwork of the Godhra-Baroda Chord Railway was completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 12,860 and that from the commencement Rs. 1,63,092 (estimate Rs. 1,92,253). Rupees 1,805 were spent on the Sábarmati-Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway.

3.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The following water-supply works were taken in hand as Famine Relief Works : —

	Expenditure during the year.
	Rs.
Deepening the tank at Pakhájan in the Broach District	2,029
Reservoir at Muvalia in the Panch Mahál District	64,329
Deepening and improving 14 tanks in the Kaira and Panch Mahál District	1,51,064

It is, however, now proposed to class the Muvalia Tank as an irrigation work.

9. Irrigation.

In the year 1902-03, the expenditure on Irrigation Works throughout the Presidency amounted to Rs. 60 lákhs as compared with 54 lákhs in the previous year. This outlay was divided between Sind and Presidency proper in the proportion of 3 to 1.

2. The expenditure was distributed under different heads as under :—

Imperial.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital—			
Major Works—			
Protective Works	1,93,239		
Productive „	16,99,461		
		18,92,700	
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	.....	(a) 3,74,034	
Revenue—			
Major Works—			
Protective Works	57,860		
Productive „	8,43,227		
		9,01,087	
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	3,26,781		
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept ...	11,60,259		
		14,87,040	
Agricultural Works—			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	(b) 11,38,244		
Contribution Works	47,893		
		11,86,137	
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	.....	1,73,234	
Total, Imperial ...			60,14,232

Provincial.

Capital—			
Minor Works and Navigation		4,785	
Revenue—			
Minor Works and Navigation		8,437	
Total, Provincial ...			13,222
Grand Total ...			60,27,454

3. The total is classified as follows : —

	Deccan and Gujarát.	Sind.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	(c) 7,49,125	18,62,956	26,12,081
Repairs	(d) 3,22,107	16,62,189	19,84,296
Establishment	4,02,826	7,61,341	11,64,167
Tools and Plant	51,987	2,07,486	2,59,473
Suspense Account	10,351	—2,914	7,437
Total ...	15,36,396	44,91,058	60,27,454

(a) Inclusive of Expenditure in England ... ... Rs. 8,322
(b) Do. do. 18,981
(c) Exclusive of Rs. 20 Receipts on Capital Account.
(d) { Inclusive „ 146 on account of (3) Compensation.
Do. „ 1,096 on account of Refunds of Revenue.

Deccan and Gujarát.

Northern Division.

Hathmati Canal. The area irrigated from the Hathmati Canal was 287 acres as compared with 134 acres in the previous year and 1,787 acres of the year before. The poor result, when compared with the figure of year before last, was due to failure of early rains and insufficient water in the canal during the rabi season.

Khari Cut Canal. 1,098 acres were irrigated from the Khari Cut. There was no irrigation in 1901-1902. The construction of the Bokh Reservoir which forms part of the Khari Cut Extension project was in progress, and Rs. 28,187 were spent during the year, including Rs. 17,214 for earth-work carried out by famine labour. Earth-work to the extent of Rs. 26,936 in connection with the extension of the Khari Cut, and Rs. 8225 for Vasai Reservoir, was also carried out by famine labour.

Khari Sluices. In connection with the Khari Sluices the Bahamania Kans at Naika was improved at a cost of Rs. 3,048. Additions and alterations to Sluice No. 3, Malarpura, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,640. The sluices were maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,264.

Surveys and preparation of projects for improvements and repairs to Irrigation Tanks by the Executive Engineer on special duty. Rs. 37,639 were spent on surveying and preparing projects for improvements and repairs to Irrigation Tanks in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts by the Executive Engineer on special duty. Surveys for 314 tanks in Ahmedabad District and 277 tanks in Kaira District were made, and projects submitted for 249 and 198, respectively.

Tanks, Ahmedabad. Pipe outlets were provided to tanks carried out by famine labour in Ahmedabad District (cost Rs. 17,050). The Sher Tank at Hansalpur was improved (cost Rs. 1,526). Excavation of the channel from Panar to Dediasar was in progress, the expenditure being Rs. 3,805.

Works in Kaira and Panch Mahâls Districts. Regulators and gates of Mawson's pattern were fixed to enable the tanks at Punaj Traj, Tranja, Nagrama, Heranj, Machhial and Khandhli to be supplied with water from the Matar drain, the total expenditure being Rs. 10,151. Improvements to the tank at Sandana were in progress and Rs. 1,586 were spent. Pipe outlets of Kaira pattern for the Traj Tank were in progress (expenditure Rs. 6,351) and for the village tank at Heranj were constructed (cost Rs. 4,122). Construction of the Karamsad drainage was in progress, the total expenditure being Rs. 19,124.

Works in Surat and Broach Districts. The Hánsot and Asarsa Reclamation works were in progress, the outlay being Rs. 3,502 and Rs. 5,687, respectively. The Asta Channel was in progress and Rs. 833 were spent. The waste weir of the Broach Reservoir was completed (cost Rs. 5,669). The damage done to the bunds of the Asarsa Reclamation was repaired (cost Rs. 1,279).

Thirty-four irrigation tanks were repaired, the expenditure being Rs. 33,896. A sum of Rs. 176 was spent on the surveys made for preparing projects for tank repairs.

Famine Relief Works. The following works were in progress:—

	Expenditure	
	During the year.	Total.
Ahmedabad District.	Rs.	Rs.
Improving and extending the Chandola Tank	15,333	2,27,424
Earth-work of the dam of the Bokh Reservoir	59,710	72,638
Constructing Vasai Reservoir	51,634	51,843
Extension of the Khari Cut project	27,891	98,059
Drainage Channel from Godhavi to Goraj ...	11,419	59,542
Chharodia Cut	8,895	13,907
Bagodra Drainage Channel	2,801	12,217
Chekhla Drainage...	35,725	35,795
Navda-water supply improvement channel ...	17,143	17,143
Sodi Drainage	6,227	6,227

The improvement of 60 Irrigation Tanks was started for relief purposes in the Ahmedabad District, and the progress of 21 in Kaira and Panch Mahâls and of 1 in Surat and Broach Districts was continued. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,68,844.

Central Division.

Nira Canal. Quarters for a Subordinate at Pimpra and an over-bridge on the Shelgaon-Kalas Road in mile No. 80 of the Nira Canal were constructed during the year. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 23,684. The area irrigated was kharif 19,754 acres, rabi 15,348 acres—total 35,102 acres, against 43,327 acres, the average of the three years ending 1901-02. The operations of the year resulted in a net assessed revenue of Rs. 1,69,388 which is equivalent to 2·98 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The corresponding revenue and percentage in the previous year were Rs. 1,85,553 and 3·26, respectively. The monsoon commenced late and the rainfall thereafter was ample for the monsoon dry-crops. The rabi rains were also plentiful and seasonable and the cultivators did not require water for rabi crops. The result was a large falling off in area under both monsoon and rabi crops as compared with the previous year. The area of perennial crops irrigated was 7,478 acres and the revenue

derived therefrom Rs. 1,67,648, the figures under both heads being the largest on record. The gross revenue shows no appreciable reduction as compared with that of the previous year when it was a maximum. This result, notwithstanding a contraction of area caused by favourable rainfall, is due to the extension of sugarcane cultivation.

Shetphal Tank

The area irrigated from the Shetphal was 139 acres of kharif and 77 acres rabi—total 216 acres as compared with 337 acres in the previous year. The dam and masonry channel were in progress ; the whole work was practically completed during the year. The expenditure against capital account was Rs. 1,04,462.

Mhaswad Tank.

The capital expenditure during the year on the Mhaswad Tank amounted to Rs. 4,150 and was incurred chiefly on raising the waste weir to the full sanctioned height. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs amounted to Rs. 8,746 ; of this, Rs. 3,176 were expended on special repairs to the apron of the waste weir. The area irrigated during the year was kharif 3,274 acres and rabi 801 acres—total 4,075 acres against 9,259 acres, the average of the past three years. The decrease is due to insufficient water in the tank for kharif irrigation and to good rabi rainfall. The operations of the year resulted in a loss of Rs. 3,792.

Máládevi Tank.

At Máládevi the Overseer's quarters commenced last year were completed during 1902-1903. The total expenditure incurred and debited to the capital account of this work amounted to Rs. 46,060. Proposals for the abandonment of the original site for this reservoir and the adoption of a new one are under consideration.

Chankápur Tank.

The work on the Chankápur Tank remained suspended during the year pending sanction to the revised estimate which has since been received. The work will be resumed after the monsoon of 1903-1904.

Lower Pánjhra River Works : Mukti Tank.

At the end of the monsoon, the storage in the Mukti Tank amounted to 268·75 millions cubic feet against 140·12 millions cubic feet in the previous year, and 342·4 millions cubic feet, the full contents. The area irrigated in the dry-crop land was 752 acres (347 acres kharif and 405 acres rabi) against 562 acres of the previous year. The increase occurred in the rabi season and was due to the ample supply in the tank. The net revenue was Rs. 7,219 against Rs. 9,275 in the previous year. During the year the Improvements and Repairs to the Mohadi Bandhára and channel, one of the series fed by this tank, were completed.

Kádva River Works : Waghad Tank.

The lower weir commenced last year at the Waghad Tank to prevent further scour was almost completed. The capital expenditure was Rs. 18,987 as under :—

	Rs.
Dam Embankment	2,122
Waste weir	7,666
Lower weir	9,199
Total ...	18,987

The temporary masonry wall 110 feet long, constructed in 1898, served again as waste weir this year. The plank shutters were inserted as usual after the monsoon and the level of water in the tank rose to 115·70 on 6th November 1902, securing a storage of 293·47 millions cubic feet.

Pálkhed Canal.

The area irrigated from the Pálkhed Canal was 928 acres kharif and 803 acres rabi—total 1,731 against 2,581 acres (kharif 1,290, rabi 1,291 acres) last year, the reduction in area being due to insufficient supply of water in both seasons.

Wadáli Canal.

On the Wadáli, the area irrigated was kharif 63, rabi 355—total 418 against 687 acres (*viz.*, kharif 330, rabi 357) last year.

Ojhar Támbat Canal.

The area irrigated from the Ojhar Támbat Canal was 323 kharif, 303 rabi—total 626 acres against 640 acres (*viz.*, kharif 474, rabi 166) last year.

Lákh Canal.

The expenditure under maintenance and repairs on the Lakh Canal was Rs. 2,425. The area irrigated was 399 acres kharif and 807 rabi, or a total of 1,206 acres, the average total area of the three previous years being 865 acres. The increase in both the seasons was due to scanty rainfall.

Mutha Canals.

On the Mutha Canals the area irrigated was kharif 7,398 acres, rabi 703 acres, total 8,101 acres against 9,133 acres, the average of the three years ending 1901-1902. The net assessed revenue of the year was Rs. 1,65,427 which is equivalent to 2·42 per cent. on the total capital cost, the corresponding figures for 1901-02 being Rs. 2,14,675 and 3·20 per cent. respectively. The revenue charges were unduly enhanced during the year by a debit under Extensions and Improvements (and a corresponding credit to Capital account) of a sum of Rs. 43,370 on account of value of service pipes transferred to the Military Department and of the value of the standards and boards at Lake Fife waste weir now disused. If these figures be excluded the net revenue will appear as Rs. 2,08,797 and percentage as 3·05. A project for providing 10 sets (8 gates to each set) of automatic gates for the waste weir of Lake Fife was sanctioned during the year, the object of the work being the increased safety of the dam and increase of storage. The work was commenced in December and by the end of the year works to the extent of Rs. 1,42,355 were carried out against an estimate of Rs. 3,75,000. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 18,145 on the Mutha Canals and Rs. 16,462 on the Poona water-supply. For the protection of the water from pollution a prickly-pear hedge to replace an aloe one was planted in 8 out of 10 miles along the

boundaries of the Right Bank Canal between Khadakwásla and Poona. Surveys for two additional storage reservoirs for the Mutha Canals estimated to cost about 40 lákhs were completed during the year. A project for improvements to the Poona Cantonment water-supply estimated at Rs. 2,44,699 is under consideration. Three nalas on the Right Bank Canal were surveyed and their discharges gauged with a view to utilize the water which is mainly percolation from the canal for irrigation by means of pick-up weirs.

Ekruk Tank.

In connection with the Ekruk Tank a sum of Rs. 2,466 was spent under "Extensions and Improvements" on re-constructing the road bridge on the Tuljápur Road, constructing a super-passage over the Perennial Canal at Mile No. 6—3,500 feet, a super-passage on Left Bank High Level Canal at Mile No. 3 and a road bridge for Soregaon Road. Out of this amount Rs. 844 was recovered from the District Local Board as contribution. The expenditure under maintenance and repairs was Rs. 5,354. The area irrigated during the year was kharif 1,322 acres, rabi 708 acres, total 2,030 acres, against 4,735 acres in the previous year. The decrease in kharif was due to insufficient water in the tank and that in rabi to good and seasonable rainfall. The operations of the year resulted in a net revenue of Rs. 7,256 against Rs. 17,195 during the previous year. This is equivalent to 0·53 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

Particulars regarding area, revenue, etc., in respect of remaining First Class Works.

The following table gives particulars regarding area irrigated, revenue, &c., in respect of the remaining First Class Works in the Central Division :—

Name of Work.	Area irrigated 1902-03.			Average area irrigated for 3 years ending 1901-1902.	Revenue.		Remarks.
	Khari	Rabi.	Total.		1902-1903.	1901-1902.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hartala Tank ...	12	3	15	27*	(Actuals, net) 36	(Actuals, net) 577	The diminution in area is accounted for by scanty storage and decrease in receipts is due to small amount of miscellaneous revenue earned.
Mhaswa Tank ...	64	201	265	497*	(Actuals net) —1,047	(Actuals. net) —748	Opportune rainfall caused a diminution in the irrigated area, both under kharif and rabi. The net revenue shows a large deficit as a large amount is still outstanding, to recover which steps are being taken in the Revenue Department.
Jamda Canals ...	328	819	1,147	1,748*	(Actuals, gross) 4,378	(Actuals, gross) 7,877	Decrease in area irrigated is due to scanty supply in the Girna River and also to good fall of rain.
Parsul Tank ...	18	672	690	217*	(Actuals, gross) 2,087	(Actuals, gross) 670	The tank though empty in the beginning of the year was replenished on 29th June. The rabi area was the highest on record.
Ojhar Left Bank Canal.	7,804	2,225	10,089	6,329	.....	.....	The area irrigated is the highest on record since the opening of the canal. Rs. 1,112 were spent on the survey for the extension of the canal. On maintenance and repairs an outlay of Rs. 2,873 was incurred.
Bhatodi Tank ...	185	133	318	982	.....	.....	Decrease is due to timely rainfall. Expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 2,196.
Matoba Tank ...	1,413	533	1,946	2,177	(Assessed, net) 9,003	(Assessed, net) 9,531	Water-supply fell short of the demand for irrigation.
Kasurdi do. ...	57	19	76	74	.....	.....	
Shirsuphal do. ...	107	244	351	964	.....	.....	Short water-supply accounts for decrease in the area irrigated.
Bhadalwádi do. ...	514	678	1,192	1,001	(Assessed, gross) 2,123	(Average gross, assessed revenue for 3 years ending 1901-02.) 2,243	
Koregaon do. ...	...	22	22	168*	(Actuals, net) —395	(Actuals, net) —425	There was no water for kharif crops and during the rabi season all that was available was not used. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 283.
Ashti do. ...	347	345	692	*1,907	.....	.....	Decrease is due to insufficient supply and favourable rainfall. The operations of the year resulted in a loss of Rs. 756. Rs. 3,940 were expended on maintenance and repairs.

* These figures are for the year 1901-1902 only.

Famine Relief Works, Sholápur District.

Rs. 2,763 were expended on muram covering on the unfinished work of the Budhihal tank dam and Rs. 2,547 on the completion of the outlet. Famine work remained open on this tank up to 1st November 1902. Budhihal Tank.

Rs. 116 were paid for compensation for land taken up for the Bhamburdi tank during the year. This tank was re-opened as a famine work for the people of Málsiras Táluka on 17th February 1902 and was closed again on 30th November 1902. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 39,722, total from commencement being Rs. 5,12,662. Bhámburdi Tank.

Famine relief work was re-opened on the Karkamb Tank for the people in the neighbourhood on 14th April 1902. The work was closed on 16th October 1902. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,703, the total from commencement being Rs. 29,362. Karkamb Tank.

The Ojhar Right Bank Canal commenced for famine relief purposes in 1899-1900 was in progress till 21st May 1902. The expenditure on the work was Rs. 4,867 (including Musalwádi Tank). The Visápur Tank, re-opened for famine relief purposes in 1899-1900, was in progress till 22nd October 1902, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 68,217. Ahmednagar District.

Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

In the Násik District, there are 191 old bandháras classed as works for which only Revenue accounts are kept in charge of the Public Works Department which irrigated 17,817 acres, producing a revenue of Rs. 80,804. The expenditure on original works was Rs. 1,891 and on repairs Rs. 8,942. Násik District.

Repairs to Savargaon Bandhára in the Ahmednagar District were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 598. Ahmednagar District

The area irrigated from bandháras and channels in the Khándesh Irrigation District was 20,097 acres, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 1,39,642 and the expenditure on improvements and repairs to Rs. 23,836. In this latter amount is included the cost of the restoration of the Rayangaon Bandhára in Navápur Petta, where old ruined works are being gradually brought into use. Khándesh Irrigation

Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

Under works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept Rs. 2,812 were spent on completing the outlet of the Pathri Tank, and the construction of a track from the new Shirála village to Pangri. This tank is not yet in operation, but a revenue of Rs. 210 was realized on account of rents for grazing and sale of fruit. Pathri Tank.

Rs. 2,079 were expended during the year on the completion of the Wadshivne tank dam and Rs. 210 for compensation for land. The spoil bank at the dam end showed signs of instability. The wing was therefore extended in dry stone masonry. The tank is not yet in operation but Rs. 25 were realized on account of rents for grazing, &c. Wadshivne Tank.

Rs. 2,444 were expended during the year on muram covering on the embankment of the Hotgi tank. Though the tank works are yet incomplete, Rs. 160 were realized during the year on account of rents of land let out for cultivation, sale of right of grazing on tank lands and sale of manure from tank limits. Hotgi Tank.

An outlet to the Khirdi-Sathe Tank was completed at a cost of Rs. 17,124. Khirdi-Sathe Tank.

The Talwada Tank is now completed. The scheme for distributaries remains to be carried out. The tank was empty during the year. During the year the Khandbara Tank for storage on the Kan River was surveyed. On this river there is a series of old bandháras and channels which get a scanty supply of water. Irrigation under them does not thrive, and storage is much required. The Chowgaon Tank project has been surveyed with a view to its inclusion in the Famine Programme. The Purmapada Tank project is ready and awaiting the opinion of the Revenue Department on its revenue prospects. The surveys for the Raipur and Karwand Tank projects were in abeyance for want of establishment, but will shortly be taken up. Talwada and other Tanks.

Rs. 254 were spent on surveys for tank sites at Ratadgaon, Kasára, Thergaon, Thitesangwi and Karegaon. Surveys.

Southern Division.

Details as to the various First Class Works in Sátára, Bijápur and Dhárwár Irrigation Districts are given in the following table :— First Class Works in Sátára, Bijápur and Dhárwár Irrigation Districts.

Name of work.	1901-1902.		1902-1903.		Remarks.
	Area Irrigated.	Water-rate Assessment.	Area Irrigated.	Water-rate Assessment.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Krishna Canal ...	5,318	42,406	5,963	36,523	A survey with a view to improving this canal was commenced.
Rewari Canal	662	3,599	632	3,688	
Upper Man River Works.	882	2,891	663	2,290	Reduction in area irrigated and water rate assessment was due to insufficient supply.

Name of work.	1901-1902.		1902-1903.		Remarks.
	Area Irrigated.	Water-rate Assessment.	Area Irrigated.	Water-rate Assessment.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Yerla River Irrigation Works.	3,185	14,565	838	6,465	Decrease in area and assessment was due to scanty supply. An additional length of waste weir to close the existing gap at Nehr Tank was completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,652.
Chikhli Canal ...	412	1,841	409	1,900	
Maini Tank	1,671	5,881	1,502	5,168	Decrease in area and assessment was due to good and timely rainfall.
Muchkundi Tank ...	110	454	90	164	
Dambal Tank... ...	204	583	382	1,041	The supply of water in these tanks was ample throughout the year.
Medleri Tank... ...	54	376	118	856	
Madag Tank	892	2,115	930	2,042	Supply was sufficient for all requirements.
Asundi Tank	179	817	168	852	The work of pitching the dam was completed.

Gokák Canal Storage Works.

Capital expenditure was incurred on (1) Extending Distributary No. 1 of Gokák Canal (Shendi Nála extension); (2) Constructing an Inspection Bungalow at Balobal; and (3) Improvements to the Regulating Outlets of the Gokák Canal. Items (1) and (3) were completed during the year. The tank overflowed on the 13th June 1902, and the maximum flood of the year occurred on the 18th July 1902 when the water level rose to 2·84 feet above the present weir crest, the discharge being estimated at 41,494 cubic feet per second, equal to a run-off of 0·06 inch per hour from the whole catchment basin (1,080 square miles). The storage was first drawn upon on the 9th February 1903. The area irrigated was 13,389 acres as compared with 14,335 acres in 1901-1902, showing a decrease of 7 per cent., solely due to timely and ample rainfall. The water-rate assessment amounted to Rs. 32,661, being a decrease of 12 per cent. over the previous year. The work of raising the Konurford in connection with the raising of the mills pick-up weir was also completed during the year.

Gadikeri Tank.

Improvements to the Gadikeri Tank estimated to cost Rs. 6,500 were taken in hand during the year and Rs. 2,936 were expended.

Small tanks.

Repairs to the tanks at Mamdapur, Timsagar and Kendur and to the Banshankari Hond in the Bijápur District were carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,318. In the Belgaum District forty-seven tanks were repaired at a cost of Rs. 19,482. The expenditure on the survey of twenty-two tanks and lining out of tanks in progress was Rs. 2,871. Repairs to forty-five tanks in the Dhárwár District were completed or in progress at a total cost of Rs. 51,356. There were no complaints about water distribution on the Dharma and Naregal Canals, and all the tanks dependent on them received several replenishments. Surveys for repairs to fourteen tanks in the Haliyal Táluka of the Kánara District were in progress. Repairs to two tanks in the Ratnágiri Collectorate were in progress, the cost incurred being Rs. 132 for current and Rs. 1,156 for special repairs. Total expenditure on repairs, surveys, &c., of tanks in the Southern Division was Rs. 80,444.

Sangogi, Hullur and Goregaon Tanks.

Inspection chaukies at the Sangogi and Hullur Tanks in the Bijápur District were constructed during the year, and an outlay of Rs. 3,570 was incurred in protecting the works done by famine labour. On the Goregaon Tank the work of excavating trial pits along the line of puddle trench for the preparation of the tank project was in progress.

Surveys.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,729 was incurred for surveys for preparation of Sangogi and Hullur Tank projects.

Famine Relief Works.

Famine work was in progress on the Sangogi and Hullur Tanks; certain repairs were also executed to the Mamdapur Tank, the total expenditure incurred from 33.—Famine being Rs. 1,07,480, and the normal value of the work done was Rs. 90,358.

Work done by the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty.

Work done in the Panch Mahális District.

Two famine projects in the East of the Panch Mahals were surveyed, and the plans and estimates submitted to Government, *viz.*:

(*a*) A small tank and canal on the Suki Nala near Kaligam (Dohad).

(*b*) A small tank and canal on the Titudi Nala near Kadwal (Jhalod).

The following work was also done:—

(*a*) Surveys for a small tank and canal East of Limbdi (Jhalod).

(*b*) Deepening the trial pits at the Pataria site on the Machchan River. The site proved unsuitable for want of foundations.

(*c*) Surveys on the Pat Nala near Kaligam (Dohad North).

(*d*) Surveys on the Khan River at Dadur (Dohad South).

All the above are intended for famine relief projects only. The two elaborated schemes appear very suitable and the Dadur scheme is promising. In October 1902 the field work was completed. The expenditure from the 31st March 1902 was on the Suki Project Rs. 2,128, Titudi Project Rs. 2,107, and on the remainder Rs. 1,296 or a total of Rs. 5,531 in all.

The superior establishment of the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty consisted at first of temporary Engineers lacking experience of irrigation work, but later on four officers of the permanent establishment were appointed to assist him as they became available; the first arrived in May and the last joined at the end of December 1902. Three of these officers were placed in charge of the largest projects, and the fourth was attached to the Superintending Engineer's office.

The following is a brief account of the work done on the protective irrigation projects.

Nira Survey.

The Nira Canal Survey was begun with a few subordinates at the end of March 1902. Starting from the weir at Vir 33 miles of canal were aligned on the Right Bank of the Nira River as far as Phaltan, and in the Ghat area two storage projects were surveyed for in the Nira and Gunjowni Valleys before the monsoon broke.

Five alternative dam sites had been chosen and a large number of trial pits were excavated. The canal line was carried on for another 80 miles before the end of the year and the preliminary designs and estimates for the whole project were submitted with a report to Government on the 5th February 1903.

The papers included 10 alternative estimates of the cost of constructing 112 miles of canal with the necessary storage works, etc., and the usual statements of financial forecasts for three schemes selected.

In reviewing this report the Indian Irrigation Commission expressed their opinion that the investigation had not been carried far enough, and that every possible storage scheme should be examined and the canal line extended to its utmost limit before any final decision be arrived at as regards its construction.

Gokák Survey.

The Gokák Survey was begun in April 1902. Among the numerous storage projects mentioned in former years, the only one sufficiently large to provide the amount of water required was situated in the Tamraparni Valley. The original dam site was unsuitable, but a new one with good foundations was discovered below Rajgoli. The old tank surveys were supplemented by a fresh contour, which was completed before the monsoon.

The Gokák Canal Extension Survey was carried out by four small parties. It comprised a total length of 108 miles of main canal and 128 miles of branch canals. The work was sufficiently advanced to enable a report on the whole project to be submitted to Government by the end of March, with the preliminary plans and estimates for two alternative schemes and financial forecast statements. A separate small scheme called the Monsoon Canal Extension without extra storage was also reported on.

Krishna Survey.

The rough survey for a tank in the Koyna Valley was begun in November 1902; good sites were found above and below Helwak. The Krishna Left Bank Canal Extension Survey was carried out for a distance of 28 miles towards Miraj. The area commanded is rather restricted, because the bed slope of the river is very slight and the land on the left side is high, with large spurs running towards the river. The canal survey is being continued.

Godaveri Survey.

The Godaveri surveys were started in September 1902. No trace remains of the old canal lines run in 1864-70, but some old records were found. The pick-up weir site and basin at Nandur Madhmeshwar were surveyed during the year and a Left Bank Canal aligned 49 miles long up to the Nizam's boundary. The Right Bank Canal was aligned for 46 miles. The latter will be about 100 miles long when completed. The Kadwa and Unanda Valleys to the North of Násik were first surveyed for storage tank sites, and work was also begun in the Darna Valley at the end of the year.

Ghat Tanks Survey.

The old plans have been found showing tank and canal surveys carried out between 1866-1871 on the Ghod River and its tributaries near Sirur in the Poona and Nagar Districts. Investigations were begun in connection with these schemes, which are not altogether unpromising.

Mula Survey.

The Executive Engineer, Nagar, has begun some surveys on the Mula River for storage works and has also run a right bank canal line from Ráhuri towards Nevása. This is a very promising project.

Rain Gauges.

Thirteen rain-gauge stations were instituted at the beginning of the monsoon of 1902, *viz.*, 5 in the Ghat area in connection with Nira Right Bank Canal Project, 2 for the Gokák Canal Project, 2 in Sátára for the Krishna Canal, 1 for the Godaveri Project, 2 for the Mula Project, and 1 for the Pauna Project in Poona.

River Gauges.

An attempt is being made to gauge the rivers also in connection with the above projects. The following gauges have been put up :

(*a*) For the Ghat areas, observations extending from 1st June to 31st December, except in the case of the Sina River, observations for which were taken for the whole year.

District.	Project.	River.	Site.
Bhor State	Nira	Nira	Natambi.
Bhor State	Nira	Gunjowni	Mohori.
Belgaum	Gokák	Tamraparni	Rajgoli.
Sátára	Krishna	Koyna	Helwak.
Násik	Godaveri	Kadwa	Karanjawan.
Nagar	Mula	Mula	Ráhuri.
Nagar	Sina	Sina	Hatwalan.

(*b*) For pick-up weirs and canals, observations extending from 1st September to 1st June or the beginning of the monsoon, *viz.*, for the period when the discharges are less than 2,000 cusecs :—

District.	Project.	River.	Site.
Sátára...	Krishna	Krishna	Pundi.
Násik	Godaveri	Godaveri	Nandur Madhmeshwar.
Poona	Ghat Tanks	Kukari	Shirapur.
Poona	Do.	Ghod	Katapur.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year has been :—

	Rs.
Establishment	1,03,844
Works	33,901
Tools and Plant	34,641
Total ...	1,72,386

Establishment.

The establishment under the Superintending Engineer on the 31st March 1903 consisted of one Executive Engineer and two Assistants on the permanent establishment; two temporary Assistant Engineers under covenant from England and four engaged in India; nine Sub-Engineers, ten Upper Subordinate Surveyors and twenty Lower Subordinate Surveyors, all on the temporary establishments.

SIND.

Character of the Inundation.

The inundation of 1902 was a very bad one. In June the river kept up well, but it fell in July, and in August was lower than it had been during the last 40 years, with the exception of 1899. Fortunately, exceptional and heavy showers of rain fell all over the Province at intervals throughout the season, especially in August and September when most needed, and were the means of saving the crops over a vast area, which must have otherwise suffered severely, if they had not failed entirely. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet at Bukkur was reached on 31st July, but was only touched for 5 days in the season, as compared with 42 days in 1901, and 55 days in 1900. The highest level at Bukkur was 13·5 feet on 1st August as compared with 16·4 feet on 15th August 1901. Water touched hardly any of the river embankments. The river at Kotri did not reach the fair irrigating level of 17 feet, during the season, its maximum height being 15·9 feet on 4th August.

Indus Right Bank Division.

Desert Canal.

The remodelling of the Desert Canal was practically completed. The work done during year consisted chiefly of construction of the Adio Wah and two small distributaries from the Kandhkot Rajwah, 4 and 3 miles in length, respectively. The outlay on works was Rs. 2,61,627. The canal, including its branches and distributaries, worked fairly satisfactorily in spite of the exceptionally low inundation. It was opened on 6th June 1902 and was closed on 14th January 1903 for repairs.

Unhar Wah.

The widening of the Saifal branch of the Unhár Wah and its head regulator was completed, the outlay during the year under report being Rs. 3,279. The dhand which feeds the canal silted badly and the supply was not satisfactory throughout the season and rotation had to be resorted to to save the crops.

Begári Canal.

The Begári Canal was opened on 3rd June and closed for repairs on 20th December. The supply was on the whole satisfactory especially in the lower part of the canal.

The Mahi Wah project was practically completed. The expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 7,58,452 against the estimate of Rs. 7,64,749. The expenditure during the year was principally on masonry works. With a view to improve the supply a new feeder channel from the river was cut at a cost of Rs. 11,217. Improvements to the Gudu Dhand mouth were in progress, and the Dhand was thoroughly cleared at a cost of Rs. 11,666. Mahi Wah.

During the year two Rajwahs were constructed on the Sukkur Canal and some minor improvements and additions to masonry works carried out. The Rahuja Head was opened on the 10th June, but as the river was low and the supply insufficient to meet the requirements, the old head was opened on the 4th July and it remained so during the whole season with the exception of a few days in July, when the canal was closed on account of breaches in the upper part, which were stopped without any damage to standing crops or extra expense to Government. The canal worked very well during the kharif season, but in the rabi season the supply was below the average owing to the set of the river being unfavourable, and water ceased to flow at the end of December, or two and a half months earlier than usual. A portion of the canal, close to the old head, having silted, was cleared during the season. Sukkur Canal.

The contour survey of the Ghar Canal was completed during the year, and detailed surveys in connection with the scheme for remodelling this canal were commenced, and the field work practically completed during the year. The canal was opened on the 15th May, and the Ford Wah was opened on the 8th June to supplement the supply. Although the inundation was low, the maximum height reached in the Ghar being 2¼ feet lower than that of the previous year, still the canal may be said to have worked well. The course of the river was again unfavourable in the cold weather, causing erosion at the mouth of the Ghar and endangering the head regulator of the Nasrat. Ghar Canal.

The embankments along the right bank of the Auxiliary Feeder of the Sind Canal were completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,517, and the widening of a feeder channel, known as the "1899 Feeder," was commenced, an expenditure of Rs. 4,881 being incurred against the estimate of Rs. 9,027. Additions and alterations to the canal chaukies were carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,091 and a baulkshed was built for the head regulator over the Manghir Wah at a cost of Rs. 457. Sind Canal.

Owing to the set of the river the mouth of the Western Nara had been seriously silted in the previous inundation. The silt was removed and in order to ensure a more certain supply, a project was prepared for, and work commenced on, a new mouth which at present promises very well. Heavy silt clearance was undertaken in the lower reaches of the canal and a new regulator was constructed at the head of one of its branches called the Gul Muhammad Wah. The Western Nara was opened on the 18th May and ceased to flow on the 16th October 1902. The set of the river continued unfavourable, and this fact combined with the abnormal inundation caused the canal to work very badly indeed. The crops suffered generally and were only saved from almost total loss by the unusually heavy rain. The hill floods caused a little damage to some of the small branches of the Nara, but the damage done was nothing as compared with the enormous amount of good done by the rain. Western Nara.

On the Pinyari Canal the construction of two small inspection bungalows was commenced and one of the buildings was completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,715 against the estimate of Rs. 4,807. Pinyari Canal.

This canal with its branches forms by far the most satisfactory system of canals in the Karáchi District. Although it suffered in common with the other canals from the effects of low inundation, still the area brought under cultivation was far greater relatively than that on any other. A few breaches occurred in the main canal and in two of its branches, but they were successfully closed without any damage being done.

A small inspection chauki that had been commenced in the previous year on the Baghar Canal was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,365, and work was commenced on the construction of a second one. The canal has suffered from a short supply for some years and its improvement is under consideration. Baghar Canal.

The only work in progress on the Khanto Canal was a small inspection bungalow on which an expenditure of Rs. 2,005 was incurred during the year. Khanto Canal.

In the Shikárpur Canals District a short length of road was constructed along the right bank of the Rajib Wah; a new mouth to the Chitti Wah was nearly completed; and a bad bend in the Masu Wah was straightened. The expenditure on clearance amounted to Rs. 1,08,687. Shikarpur Canals.

In the Western Nára Canals District a new mouth was cut to the old river channel called the Wahur, which feeds the Pritchard, Marvi and Wahur Canals. The left bank of the Pritchard Canal above the head regulator and the head regulator were strengthened and the canal itself was widened below the stop gate regulator at mile 21. The new Feeder to the Munchar Lake was widened; a new mouth was cut to the Marvi Wah; and the Young Wahex-Pritchard Canal was extended. Western Nara Canals.

On the Kashmor Bund rupees 14,561 were expended during the year on new works, mainly on raising and strengthening the loop constructed in 1896. The river being low water did not touch the bund except in miles 6, 7 and 8, where the maximum depth was only two and a half feet. The outlay on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 31,136 as against Rs. 78,528 during the previous year, the remarkably large decrease being mainly due to the saving in patrolling establishment which was needed for only a little more than half the usual time. Kashmor Bund.

Shikarpur Bunds. Extensions and Improvements to the Sukkur-Begari Bund were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 1,754 against the estimate of Rs. 2,099. Two new loop bunds were completed at a cost of Rs. 61,026 and Rs. 64,519 respectively, and another estimated to cost Rs. 49,082, was commenced, and an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 incurred. General repairs cost Rs. 8,860.

Ghar Bunds. Owing to the low inundation the water did not reach the Ghar bunds in several places, and no breaches, or even leaks, occurred.

Nara Bunds. Loop bunds were constructed in portions of the Lashari Bund, Nangesha Bund and Abad Bund, where the river was threatening and the work was practically completed. There was active erosion of the river bank opposite the Abad, Nangesha and Fatehpur Bunds. Owing to the low inundation water did not touch the bunds in any part.

Karáchi Bunds. The river was so low that only in the Shahbander and Jerruk Sub-divisions were the bunds touched at all. The chief works carried out were: raising and strengthening portions of the Mulchand-Shahbander and Panah-Baghar, and Baghar-Uchito Bunds; construction of a head regulator over the Nasir Wah; and other minor works of small importance. The expenditure during the year on these works was Rs. 31,851. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs during the year was Rs. 39,567.

Surveys. During the season the cadastral survey of lands in the Khelat territory, settled on the Desert and Begari Canals, was in progress. An area of 153,087 acres or 239 square miles was surveyed. Fifty-two villages in all have been dealt with, and the village maps have been made in accordance with tribal boundaries and of a size suitable for revenue purposes. No expenditure was incurred on earthen boundary marks. The demarcation was solely undertaken and completed by the land-holders. In addition to the earthen boundary marks, stones have been erected at the corners of the survey numbers in the areas subject to flooding by hill torrents. The net outlay, excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant charges, was Rs. 41,814. The surveys in connection with the proposed remodelling of the Begári Canal were virtually completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,916. The preparation of the project has now been taken in hand. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 5,839 was also incurred in making a contour survey of the Begari Canal which approached completion. The contour survey (field work) of the Western Nara District was continued and almost completed, the total outlay during the year being Rs. 9,735. The survey of land taken up for the Young Wah extension was also completed at a cost of Rs. 50.

Indus Left Bank Division.

Nára Supply Channel. On the Nara Supply Channel the 12th mile gauge read 21 feet and over continuously from June 13th to September 26th, the highest depth available and admitted being 23·2 feet, against 23·1 in 1901. There were no floods.

The Eastern Nára. The supply in the Eastern Nara was equal to that of last year, and an increase of about 1,500 acres is expected, both in kharif and rabi.

Mithrau Canal. Surveys were carried out for the proposed embankment on the right bank of the Mithrau Canal and for the extension of the Rata Bund at a cost of Rs. 242. These works were sanctioned in 1895, work being carried out in 1898 to the extent of Rs. 2,858 on the Mithrau embankment, and of Rs. 56,323 on the Rata Bund extension. The remainder of the work will be carried out next cold season.

The canal and its distributaries were maintained in good order at a total cost of Rs. 29,490. The kharif and rabi areas are expected to be about 4,300 and 3,300 acres, respectively, above those of 1901.

Heran Canal. The Heran Canal was open throughout the year, and the cultivation is likely to show an increase.

Khipra Canal. The work of deepening the mouth portion of the Khira Canal was commenced during the year, the expenditure being Rs. 3,060 against the estimate of Rs. 6,872.

The area of cultivation was less than that of last year, as the zamindárs expected to get a poor supply again. An increase is anticipated next season as the result of the improvements.

Thar Canal. The Thar Canal worked well. An increase is expected on the kharif area of about 2,000 acres, and a decrease of 1,000 in rabi.

Hiral Canal. In connection with the Hiral Canal, the earthwork in the main canal and minors, the regulators and the bridges were nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 90,969, and the whole project was completed early in 1903-04, with the exception of outlets to water-courses. Out of 31 villages, land has been given out in 19, the remaining 12 being reserved for colonists from the Thar and Párkar Desert.

Jamrao Canal. On the Jamrao Canal the total expenditure of the year was Rs. 2,65,524 of which Rs. 1,88,878 were for "Works" only. The principal works were escape sluices at the tails of minors, regulators, bridges, buildings, masonry outlets to water-courses and contour surveys, most of which were in the Southern District. The conditions at the Head Works are most favourable. The groynes constructed before the inundation, on the left bank of the Nára, above the Left Upstream Training bank have worked well, and there are no scour holes near

the Head Works. All the bays of the weir are clear of silt. The groynes in the first 10 miles of the main canal which runs through sand have worked satisfactorily and have protected the sides from scour. The spur banks constructed on the berms from 11 to 12½ miles, have also served their purpose, and the deep channels along the toes of the banks have been silted up to high water level. No breaches of any importance occurred. The expenditure on Extensions and Improvements was Rs. 1,441 and the maintenance charges including Revenue and Works Establishment and the maintenance of the telegraph line amounted to Rs. 1,54,794. The total area irrigated under both kharif and rabi is about 277,000 acres or nearly 50,000 acres more than last year and the remissions are trivial. The gross revenue accruing from the canal for the revenue year will, it is expected, be not less than Rs. 10,16,600. This amount includes Rs. 1,58,317 levied as extra water rate, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2955, dated the 2nd May 1903. The interior survey of the squared dehs in the Southern District in the Jamesabad and Mirpur Khás Tálukas was completed during the year, and also the resurvey of the village boundaries of the unsquared dehs in the Northern District. The new records for the unsquared villages in the Northern District were prepared and issued to village and táluka officers, and those for the Southern District were taken in hand. The canal was opened in the middle of May for kharif cultivation. The supply was sufficient, with an average discharge at head of 2,413 cusecs from July to October. The rabi season opened with a good supply which continued till the end of the season. Heavy rain in March caused some damage to crops. The duty per cusec is higher than in the previous year and it will increase when all the land under command is given out for cultivation. Malarial fever was prevalent, especially in the months of October, November, December and January which is the season for kharif crops being harvested and rabi sowings made. This unhealthiness therefore affects to some extent the development of irrigation in the rabi season.

Dad Wah.

The expenditure of the year on the Dad Wah was Rs. 1,99,960 ('Works' only) mainly on distributaries. The works described in the last year's report were completed. Extending and deepening the two branches Raj Wah and Yakhtiar Wah, commenced last year, were also completed. Two regulators on the main canal, three on branch canals, one cross over-bridge and four drainage channels were commenced during the year, kariahs and kasis were excavated by this Department at a cost Rs. 96,682 and some excavation was carried out by zamindárs also. The canal was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 99,613. Owing to the silting up of the mouth of the Feeder Dhand, due to heavy erosion of the river along the opposite bank, and the two severe falls in the river in August, the canal suffered seriously. A gang of men with boats were working for several months to keep the Feeder Dhand clear. Four new channels were dug from two other Dhands to supplement the Dad Feeder supply. This did some good and with the heavy rain saved the crops. The interior survey of 32 villages was completed and new records were prepared and issued to village and táluka officers.

Nasrat Canal.

The outlay of the year on the Nasrat Canal was Rs. 4,28,318 ('Works' only) of which Rs. 3,23,840 were expended on earthwork, and the remainder on regulators, bridges and chaukies. Masonry works commenced last year were completed and the fixing of mile, bed and tally stones on the main canal and branches was commenced. The excavation of four distributaries was taken in hand, and nearly finished during the year, and the excavation of karias and kasis in eight villages was nearly completed and about ⅓rd of the work was done in five others. Progress was made in the widening of the Nasrat and the whole work will be ready for the coming inundation. Lundo, a branch canal which was extended and improved worked satisfactorily during the year under report. The initial survey having been completed, the demarcation of new village boundaries and their interior surveys was taken in hand. Some 22,100 acres were allotted during the year.

Mehrab Canal.

The Mehrab Canal was maintained at a total expenditure, including Work Establishment of Rs. 7,530, and with its branches worked fairly well till September, when the bed of its feeder silted up, owing to the greater quantity of the water in this feeder finding its way by another branch into Khairpur Territory. An arrangement has been made to prevent this occurring again. The branches were assisted by rotation.

Fuleli Canal.

The capital outlay of the year on the Fuleli Canal was Rs. 33,130 ("Works" only), of which Rs. 19,041 were spent on distributaries from the Escape for rabi cultivation. The additions to the Mirwah Talhar Regulator referred to in last year's report were completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,014. The contour survey was carried on in the Guni, Hyderabad and Dero Mohbat Tálukas, the expenditure being Rs. 8,870. Improvements to the Pandhi Wah were in progress, the expenditure being Rs. 4,608 out of the estimate of Rs. 19,813. The maintenance charges during the year, including Work and Navigation Establishments amounted to Rs. 1,24,154. About 900 boats plied on the canal during the year, which carried about 500,000 maunds of produce, and the receipts from taxes on boats and steam launches amounted to Rs. 6,229, against which Rs. 3,082 were expended for the benefit of navigation. Although the inundation was a very bad one, there will not be much decrease in cultivation, the area of which was kept up by carrying on rotation throughout the season. Kharif will show a decrease, but an increase is expected in rabi, which will probably be a record one. This large rabi area is largely due to the Fuleli Escape, which besides having stopped breaches, enables the Fuleli to be kept open throughout the year, so that water for rabi can be obtained at any season. The advantages of the Escape are more and more evident every year.

The Nareja Regulator on the old Fuleli proved of the greatest use, as by closing it the crops in the Hyderabad Sub-Division were saved from almost complete ruin.

Hasanali Canal. The Hasanali project was sanctioned under Government Resolution No. W.I.—2029 of 28th September 1901, and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 89,937 ("Works" only) out of the estimate of Rs. 1,88,612. The object of this canal is to feed the lower part of the Gaja Wah, which is now fed from the Fuleli, direct from the Indus, which will give it a better supply and allow of the whole Gaja Wah supply being used elsewhere in the Guni Táluka where it is much wanted. By this there will be a large increase of cultivation without any further drain from the Fuleli, which is irrigating as much as it can irrigate, until distributary channels with masonry sluices are provided, so that the distribution may be under complete control, which it is not at present.

Alibahar. The Alibahar Canal worked fairly well but its branches did not get a sufficient supply owing to the low inundation. There were no breaches. The canal was maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,683.

Great Marak. On the Great Marak, Canal certain extensions and improvements were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,309. These consisted of a second class chauki estimated to cost Rs. 3,926, a regulator at the head of a branch canal and head sluices to five private karias to which Rs. 761 were contributed by the zamindárs. The canal and its branches were maintained at an expenditure of Rs. 18,310 including 'Work' Establishment and worked fairly well.

Sarfraz Wah. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs to the Sarfraz Wah including 'Work Establishment' amounted to Rs. 13,012. The canal worked fairly well, but owing to the low inundation some of the branch canals ceased to flow occasionally. The area under cultivation is expected to be about the average.

Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept. The principal canals under the head works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept are the Nasrat, Naulakhi, Dambhro, Ren, Gharo Mahmuda and Nasir, the smaller canals being grouped together as 'other canals.' Owing to the very bad inundation all the canals suffered more or less, but it is anticipated that the area under cultivation will not be much below the average. Several small works of extensions and improvements were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 4,882 and the cost of maintenance including 'Work Establishment' amounted to Rs. 1,40,189.

Bunds. The river bunds in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, the Naulakhi Bhorti Bund and the Hala Bunds were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 11,496. As the river was very low no bunds were touched by water. As the erosion of the Naulakhi Bhorti Bund continued the construction of a loop was necessary and earthwork to the extent of Rs. 14,985 was done during the year. The loop has a top width of 8 feet with front and rear slopes of 3 to 1 and is 4 feet above the highest recorded water mark.

Indus River Commission.

Surveys During the year under report no hydrographic surveys were made, but the following river bank and current surveys, which are given in order from north to south, were carried out :—

Begári Canals District—	
From the Desert Canal to the Adio Wah	3 miles.
Kashmor Bund, in miles 6 to 12	6 „
Shikárpur Canals District—	
Sukkur Begári Bund, in miles 28 to 33	6 „
Do. do. 13 to 16	4 „
Do. do. 0 to 8	8 „
In Khairpur State	85 „
Ghar Canals District—	
At Ghar Canal Mouth	4 „
From Nasrat Canal to Ford Wah	17 „
From Ford Wah to Nara Canal	17 „
Akil Dhund in connection with the new mouth to the Western Nara	8 „
Western Nara Canals District—	
Nangeshah loop	8 „
Northern Hyderabad Canals District—	
Lundi Dhund	14 „
Main Wahur	32 „
Naulakhi Bhorti Bund	14 „
Dad Canal	18 „
Near Sehwan	8 „
Fuleli Canals District—	
Hájipur Bund	6 „
Karachi Canals District—	
Near the Matla Wah	3 „
Saidpur	4 „
Bhiman Bund	10 „
Ochito Mouth of the Indus	9 „
Total	284 miles.

The total length surveyed was about 284 miles, and the expenditure Rs. 22.538, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 330 miles and Rs. 24,322, respectively.

Discharge of the Indus.

Discharges were measured regularly at Sukkur and Kotri, throughout the Abkalani season, and at intervals during the cold weather, the velocities being taken by Haskell Current Meters. The maximum discharge measured at Sukkur was 475,225 cusecs on 1st August, when the mean velocity was 8·2 feet per second, and the Bukkur gauge read 13·5 feet, the maximum reading of the season. The minimum discharge measured at Sukkur was 18,947 cusecs on 9th March 1903, when the mean velocity was 2·26 feet per second, and the Bukkur gauge read 1·0 foot, the lowest reading of the year. This agrees with several of the discharges measured by different Executive Engineers in 1890, the results of which were given in Mr. Joyner's report to Government, No. 3776, dated the 1st November 1890, while Acting Superintending Engineer in Sind. In this report Mr. George's discharge at Sukkur is given as 20,889 cusecs, and Mr. Chandanani's as 20,032 at Sukhápur, using their own methods of calculations, but Mr. Joyner considered that their calculations gave the discharges as too low, and came to the conclusion that with the Bukkur gauge at zero the discharge of the Indus might be taken at about 31,000 cusecs.

A comparison of the discharges of the river at Sukkur during the Abkalani months, June to September, in the years 1901 and 1902 is given below :—

Month.	1901.	1902.
	Cusecs.	Cusecs.
June	5,541,000	6,383,000
July	8,324,000	7,452,000
August	15,394,000	6,466,000
September	7,605,000	5,009,000
	36,864,000	25,310,000
Average daily discharge	302,164	207,459
Maximum	699,184	475,225
Minimum	127,985	86,000

A curious coincidence occurs in these figures, which show that in both years during the months June to September, the maximum discharge was 2·3 times the average, and the average discharge 2·4 times the minimum.

Silt experiments.

The minimum quantity of silt in suspension observed at Sukkur was 150 grains per cubic foot of water, at the surface on 2nd May 1902, the minimum observed in the previous year being 350 grains.

The maximum quantity observed was 2,647 grains on 19th August 1902, at 20 feet below the surface, the maximum observed in the previous year being 3,570 grains.

Extensions and Improvements.

The estimates sanctioned under 'Extensions and Improvements' were for the following works, all of which were in progress during the year :—

	Rs.
Shikárpur Canals District—	
Widening the 1899 feeder to the Sind Canal	9,027
Making a new head to the Chitti Wah	8,505
Western Nara District—	
Construction of a new month to the Marvi Wah	2,401
Karáchi Canals District—	
Excavating a new head to the Baragazo	559

Special repairs.

The following estimates for loop bunds were sanctioned under the head 'Special Repairs' :—

	Rs.
Shikárpur Canals District—	
Constructing a loop to the Sukkur Begári Bund in miles 12/2 to 13/4	49,082
Western Nara District—	
Loop Bund behind Gud village in mile 13 of the Abad Bund ...	2,517
Northern Hyderabad Canals District—	
Constructing a loop bund behind the Naulakhi Bhorti Bund ...	49,189

Maintenance and repairs.

The total expenditure under Maintenance and Repairs was Rs. 2,582, of which Rs. 1,117 were expended on river gauge establishment at Sukkur, Kotri and Jherruck.

Snagging and Conservancy.

The usual 'snagging' tour was undertaken by Mr. Bayliss, Deputy Conservator and Registrar, from 16th November 1902 to 29th January 1903, in the S.S. "Futteh Mubarak," which was purchased for this purpose at a cost of Rs. 13,000.

The Conservancy work was carried on from Kashmor to Keti Bunder, a length of about 600 miles, and during the season 37 "snags" were removed from the river bed, 13 of which were from the Uchito, one of the two Indus mouths.

The following is the summary of the expenditure of the year:—

	Rs.
Works	22,538
Repairs	3,699
Establishment	23,784
Tools and Plant	2,13,745
	2,63,766
Deposits Contribution—	
Excluded Local Fund—Repairs ...	2,712
Establishment	11,665
	14,377
Total ...	2,78,143

Of the expenditure of Rs. 2,13,745 on Tools and Plant, Rs. 2,11,028 was on the New Inspection Steamer and Launch, which were completed towards the close of the year.

General remarks. The river was an abnormally low one, and there was very little erosion of its banks, consequently it was not necessary to incur any large expenditure on new bunds.

10. Railways.

Length of Open Lines. The total length of railway open to traffic under the administrative control of the Government of Bombay was 7,671·90 miles. His Highness the Gáekwár's Vijápur-Kálol Branch was opened during the year.

Lines under Construction. On the lines previously sanctioned for construction, work was completed by the end of the year on the Ahmedabád-Dholka Branch, while on the Kálol-Kadi and Padra-Mobha Branches it was nearing completion. These three branches have been opened subsequent to the close of the official year. During the official year also construction work was put in hand on (*i*) Ait-Kunch Branch (Indian Midland Railway), Broad Gauge—8·85 miles; (*ii*) Baroda-Godhra Chord (B. B. & C. I. Railway), Broad Gauge—44 miles, (*iii*) Bellary-Rayadrug (Metre Gauge)—33 miles and Hospet-Kottur (Metre Gauge)—38 miles: Southern Mahrátta Railway System—two Famine Feeder Lines in the Madras Presidency; and on the Mobha-Kanjat extension of His Highness the Gáekwár's Dabhoi Railway (2′ 6″ gauge)—6·5 miles. Work was also put in hand on the Agra-Delhi Chord (121 miles) which, when built, is to be worked by the G. I. P. Railway Company under the control of this Government.

Surveys. The Survey of 69 miles of Railway was completed, while that of 425·5 miles was in hand.

Chief Events. During the year, agreements were entered into for the construction and working by the Secretary of State for the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company, through the Agency of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Branch Railway; for the working of the Cambay State Railway—Tárápur to Cambay—by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company; for the construction and working by the Bársi Light Railway Company of two extensions of the Bársi Light Railway, viz., from Bársi Town to Tadwalla and Bársi Road Station to Pandharpur; an agreement had been entered into in March 1902 for the working of the West of India Portuguese Railway by the Southern Mahrátta Railway Company: the arrangement came into effect from July 1902. Running powers over the Cawnpore-Lucknow Section of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway were obtained by the G. I. P. Railway.

On December 14th, 1902, through connection was established between the Káthiáwár Railways and the Rájputána-Málwa Railway System by conversion of the 5′ 6″ gauge line between Wadhwán and Viramgám to the metre gauge.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE TRANSACTIONS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1902.

Railways.	Capital Transactions.			Revenue Transactions.			
	Total Capital outlay to end of December 1902 including Suspense.	Open Mileage.	Cost per mile.	Gross Earnings.	Earnings per mile per week.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Expenses to Earnings.
G. I. P. Railway undertaking and Barsi Light Railway—	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Broad Gauge—							
G. I. P. Railway	30,73,82,056	1,548·17	1,98,891	4,22,08,370	525·21	2,11,94,848	50·21
Khámgaon Railway	5,22,150	7·97	65,514	48,934	120·45	26,140	52·35
Amráoti Railway	4,48,886	5·49	81,764	1,33,681	468·30	72,028	53·88
Indian Midland Railway	10,62,11,715	793·53	1,33,343	90,37,973	218·21	45,63,361	50·49
Bhopál Railway	78,02,330	57·39	1,35,953	9,63,142	329·43	4,95,221	50·27
Bhopál-Ujjain	78,02,855	113·27	68,887	5,82,063	98·82	3,04,771	52·36
Bina-Baran	99,14,442	145·63	68,080	2,38,826	31·53	1,25,880	52·71
2′ 0″ Gauge—							
Gwalior Light Railway *	39,77,104	126·14	31,529	1,09,577	16·70	1,00,231	91·47
2′ 6″ Gauge—							
Bársi Light Railway	13,18,242	21·59	61,058	1,50,275	133·86	97,396	64·81

* The Gwalior Light Railway is not under the administrative control of this Government. Only the Traffic Working and Audit has been entrusted to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Railways.	Capital Transactions.			Revenue Transactions.			
	Total Capital outlay to end of December 1902 including Suspense.	Open Mileage.	Cost per mile.	Gross Earnings.	Earnings per mile per week.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Expenses to Earnings.
B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railway Broteems—	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sysad Gauge—							
B. B. & C. I. Railway	12,22,75,209	460·90	2,65,296	1,57,43,536	656·88	78,05,914	49·58
Do. (Baroda-Godhra Chord) (a) ...	4,12,161	44·	...	.....	...	.....	
Nágda-Ujjain Railway	22,39,663	34·32	65,258	1,57,211	88·09	71,360	45·39
Godhra-Rutlám-Nágda Railway	1,77,99,805	141·14	1,26,115	included	under Rájputána-Málwa Railway.		
Gáekwár's Petlád Railway	11,85,930	21·50	55,160	1,05,951	94·77	49,133	46·37
Tárápur-Cambay Railway	7,49,676	10·92	68,652	35,497	44·90	11,875	46·57
Tápti Valley Railway	1,29,70,581	155·48	83,423	8,26,485	102·22	3,63,243	43·95
Metre Gauge—							
Rájputána-Málwa State Railway	13,86,35,640	1,648·36	84,105	2,58,96,694	278·35	1,22,99,462	47·45
Gáekwár's Mehsána Railway	38,63,329	92·63	36,309	3,74,515	77·75	1,75,538	46·87
Pálanpur-Deesa Railway	4,21,786	17·28	24,409	33,690	37·50	15,830	47·01
Ahmedabad-Parántij Railway	19,70,012	54·70	36,015	1,79,794	63·21	79,109	43·99
Vijápur-Kálol Railway	7,78,711	29·44	26,451	19,514	22·5	10,288	52·70
Kálol-Kadi Railway (a)	2,68,477	12 20	...	.....	...	.....	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway (a)	6,01,558	33·54	...	.....	...	.....	...
2'6" Gauge—							
Gáekwár's Dabhoi Railway	21,09,813	78·80	26,774	2,22,573	54·32	1,46,206	65·64
Do. do. (a)	1,25,016	9·20	...	.....	...	.....	...
Rájpipla State Railway	13,05,415	37·37	34,932	38,726	19·92	28,595	73·83
Southern Mahrátta System—							
Metre Gauge—							
Southern Mahrátta Railway	9,73,62,612	1,042·04	93,434	64,59,686	118·87	41,40,778	64·24
Mysore State Railway	1,57,49,085	(b) 296·22	53,166	15,97,046	103·68	10,38,964	65·06
Guntákal-Mysore Frontier Railway	59,04,714	119·50	49,411	4,73,972	76·27	2,99,652	63·22
Nanjangad Railway	6,56,462	(b) 15·80	41,548	29,870	36·36	18,932	63·38
Hindupur Railway	24,87,335	51·35	48,438*	2,13,486	79·95	1,35,579	63·51
Birur-Shimoga Railway	38,55,623	37·92	62,120	64,096	32·76	41,239	63·83
Kolhápur Railway	23,25,587	29·27	79,452	1,23,913	81·41	77,506	62·55
West of India Portuguese Railway	(c) 1,35,77,125	51·11	2,65,615	*3,54,858	133·44	3,03,270	85·51
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar including Jetalsar-Rájkot, Jámnagar and Dhrángadra Railways (metre gauge)	2,26,30,272	1455·45	50,663	16,84,989	71·15	10,02,386	59·49
Morvi Railway (2' 6" gauge)	24,86,077	94 36	26,346·73	3,05,058	62·41	1,91,759	62·86

* The receipts and charges on account of Harbour for the year 1902 are as under :—
Receipts ... ... Rs. 1,18,336.
Charges ... ... ,, 66,919.
Percentage of charges to receipts ,, 56·55.
† Note.—Excludes 9·16 miles representing Dock Estate and Quarry Lines.
(a) Under construction.
(b) Previous errors corrected as under :—
Mysore State Railway from 296·36 to 296·22.
Nanjangad Railway from 15·66 to 15 80.
(c) Excludes Rs. 25,32,299 outlay on Harbour works.

11. Tramways.

There were tramway services in Bombay City, Karáchi and Násik. The Bombay Company served a district included within the five termini of Colába, Girgaon, Tárdeo, Parel and Mázgaon, with a mileage of a little over 17 miles, and carried 22,748,365 passengers in the year under report. The Karáchi Tramways had a mileage of nearly 7 miles and carried 2,106,727 passengers. The Násik service from the Railway Station to the City, a distance of five miles, carried 129,651 persons during the year 1902.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

1. Financial Review, 1902-1903.

I.—General Remarks.

In this review the receipts and expenditure of the Civil Department in the Bombay Presidency are compared with those of the preceding year. The figures for 1901-1902 do not entirely agree with those in the financial review for that year owing to certain journal entries having been made after the submission of the review altering the accounts for that year. The figures for 1902-1903 are similarly subject to alteration before the accounts are finally closed.

II.—Gross Revenue.

The gross Imperial, Provincial and Local Receipts in the Civil Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,96,70,687 as compared with Rs. 14,08,94,639 in the preceding year. The Imperial receipts showed an increase of Rs. 30,91,636, while the Provincial receipts decreased by Rs. 47,79,861. The chief variations are explained below :—

III.—Imperial Civil Revenue.

Land Revenue. 1. The increase in Land Revenue of Rs. 4,55,744 was mainly due to the fact that smaller contributions were made from Imperial to Provincial Revenues. There was a falling off in the land revenue *proper,* due to smaller collections of arrears than in the previous year.

Opium. 2. The increase in Opium of Rs. 17,83,224 was due to increased exports of Málwa opium to China.

Salt. 3. The increase in Salt of Rs. 7,64,780 was due to larger imports of Goa salt and to the recovery of duty on a large quantity of salt issued on credit bonds.

Stamps. 4. The decrease in Stamps of Rs. 69,885 fell mainly under "Sale of Court-fee Stamps", due to smaller receipts of probate-duty and under "Sale of General Stamps" due to smaller money dealings owing to plague.

Excise. 5. The increase in Excise of Rs. 2,36,393 was chiefly due to the general improvement in the prosperity of the people, to an increased consumption of opium and to better receipts from duty on gánja under the Hemp Drugs Act.

Customs. 6. The decrease in Customs of Rs. 8,32,162 fell mainly under "Sea-Customs Imports", due to unusually large imports of sugar and cotton manufactures in the previous year.

Assessed Taxes. 7. The improvement in Assessed Taxes of Rs. 38,276 was due to increases in the establishments of Railway Companies, firms and mills, to the revival of the mill trade, to the improved agricultural conditions and to a more careful system of assessment in the Presidency town : the improvement would have been larger but for a falling off of about Rs. 33,000 on account of recoveries from surplus profits of railway companies.

Forests. 8. The falling off under Forests of Rs. 25,327 was chiefly due to smaller sales of timber, which were only partially counterbalanced by an increased demand for forest produce consequent upon the removal of famine conditions.

Registration. 9. The decrease under Registration of Rs. 32,314 was due partly to the prevalence of plague and partly to the liberal grant of takávi advances.

Tributes. 10. The increase under Tributes of Rs. 1,06,258 was chiefly due to the recovery of arrears from Baroda and various petty States and to the recoveries from the Sávantvádi and Sunth States on account of fees on succession.

Interest. 11. The rise under Interest of Rs. 1,54,477 was due to increased receipts of interest from Native States on famine loans.

Mint. 12. The increase under Mint of Rs. 4,58,176 was mainly due to larger fees from dollar coinage and to profits on re-coinage for the Indore State.

Stationery and Printing. 13. The decrease under Stationery and Printing of Rs. 35,314 was due to the discontinuance of the adjustment to the credit of this head of the cost of stationery supplied to the Berár Administration.

Miscellaneous. 14. The increase under Miscellaneous was partly under "Extraordinary items" due to a special receipt from the Port Trust towards their non-interest bearing debt and partly under "Recoveries of famine relief expenditure" due to the recovery of the cost of earth-work done by famine labour on the Amalner-Dharangaon and Ahmedabad-Dholka Railways.

IV.—Provincial Civil Revenue.

1. The decrease in Land Revenue of Rs. 47,80,919 was due to a falling off of Rs. 11 lákhs in the Land Revenue collections and of Rs. 36 lákhs in the contributions from Imperial to Provincial Revenues. Land Revenue.

2. The causes which led to the decrease in Stamps (Rs. 2,09,655), Forests (Rs. 25,326) and Registration (Rs. 32,314) and the increase in Excise (Rs. 78,798) and Assessed Taxes (Rs. 71,780) are explained above. Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Forest, Registration.

3. The increase of Rs. 51,171 under Interest was due to the realization of interest on some of the Education Trust Fund securities, which remained undrawn in the previous year. Interest.

4. The increase under Jails of Rs. 37,412 was due partly to the convict gangs having been employed on remunerative works and partly to the adjustment of sums paid for convict hire in the Yerávda Jail Press. Jails.

V.—Gross Expenditure.

The gross Imperial, Provincial and Local expenditure in the Civil Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,45,97,696 as compared with Rs. 6,19,59,648 in the previous year. The Imperial expenditure decreased by Rs. 1,44,667 while there was an increase of Rs. 24,64,503 in the Provincial expenditure. The chief variations are explained below:—

VI.—Imperial Civil Expenditure.

1. The increase under Refunds of Rs. 4,98,803 was chiefly under "Customs refunds," due to the refunds of countervailing duties on sugar and to large payments to the Kashmir Darbár in consequence of larger exports to the State; and under "Customs drawbacks", due to increased re-exports of sugar and silver. Refunds.

2. The increase under Customs of Rs. 19,626 was mainly due to the revision of the establishment of the Karáchi Custom House. Customs.

3. The decrease under Forests of Rs. 23,155 was due to lighter indirect famine charges and charges for timber and other operations. Forests.

4. The increase under Mint of Rs. 7,47,308 was due chiefly to loss on coinage owing to heavier re-coinage operations and the re-coinage of rupees of the year 1840 and to the transfer of the net gain on coinage to the Gold Reserve Fund. Mint.

5. There was an increase of Rs. 1,67,295 under Political and decreases under Scientific (Rs. 1,11,290), Stationery and Printing (Rs. 60,958), Ecclesiastical (Rs. 18,664) and Miscellaneous (Rs. 25,244). Political, Scientific, Stationery and Printing, Ecclesiastical and Miscellaneous.

6. The decrease under Famine Relief of Rs. 13,48,796 was due to the contraction of famine relief operations. Famine Relief.

VII.—Provincial Civil Expenditure.

1. The decrease under Assignments of Rs. 96,600 was mainly due to the decrease in the assessment on alienated lands. Assignments.

2. The decrease under Land Revenue of Rs. 31,700 was chiefly under allowances to district and village officers, due to the smaller assessment on alienated lands. At the same time indirect famine charges caused an increase in cash payments. Land Revenue.

3. The decrease under Stamps of Rs. 20,512 was chiefly due to a decrease in the issue of General and Court-fee stamps. Stamps.

4. The causes of the decrease under Forests of Rs. 23,156 were lighter indirect famine charges and charges for timber. Forests.

5. The excess under Interest of Rs. 99,193 was due to an increase in the opening balance of the Provincial Advance and Loan account, to further advances during the year and to a decrease in the estimated recoveries of interest bearing advances. Interest.

6. The increase under General Administration of Rs. 2,16,774 was chiefly under "Staff and household of the Governor," due to the Delhi Darbár charges. General Administration.

7. The increase under Law and Justice of Rs. 81,654 was mainly due to the smaller number of officers on leave, to payments to officers of other provinces, to the appointment of an assistant to the Legal Remembrancer and to increased establishments, law charges and fees. Law and Justice.

8. The decrease under Jails of Rs. 30,097 was principally due to the lower prices of food-grains and a decrease in the jail population. Jails.

9. The decrease under Police of Rs. 2,07,850 was due to smaller grain compensation and clothing charges. Police.

10. The increase under Education of Rs. 1,72,573 was principally due to increases in establishment charges, to the purchase of apparatus and stores and to a large provincial expenditure on building grants, as well as to the appointment of Inspectresses of schools and grade promotion. Education.

11. The increase under Medical of Rs. 4,25,383 was due to heavy expenditure in connection with the Punjab inoculation scheme and to the fact that the actuals of the previous year were Medical.

unusually low owing to adjustments on account of the loans made to several local bodies for expenditure recoverable from them.

Political, Superannuation, Stationery and Printing, and Miscellaneous.

12. There were increases under Political (Rs. 25,467), Superannuation (Rs. 33,781), Stationery and Printing (Rs. 82,837)) and Miscellaneous (Rs. 10,36,034).

VIII.—Debt and Remittance Account.

The receipts and outgoings under the head of debt and remittance account amounted to Rs. 81,88,95,723 and Rs. 89,96,50,981, respectively.

Unrefunded Debt.

Deposit of Service Funds.

The transactions recorded under the head of Deposit of Service Funds are in connection with the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The receipts, which include the interest allowed by Government on the balance of the fund, amounted to Rs. 2,07,903 and the outgoings to Rs. 1,07,182.

Saving Bank Deposits.

The transactions under the head of Saving Bank Deposits are on account of the Forest Police and Financial Officers' Provident Fund and the Life Assurance Branch of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The receipts and outgoings amounted to Rs. 1,10,319 and Rs. 73,514, respectively.

Deposits and Advances.

Imperial Advances.

The excess in outgoings (Rs. 33,09,024) over receipts (Rs. 8,88,218) under Imperial Advances was due to large advances to Native States on account of famine in Gujarát and Káthiáwár and to loans granted to the Hyderabad Cantonment.

Provincial Advances.

Under the head of Provincial Advances the receipts (Rs. 48,31,037) exceeded the outgoings (Rs. 45,25,398) owing to high recoveries of advances consequent upon an improvement in agricultural prospects.

Excluded Local Funds.

A detailed account of Excluded Local Funds will be found under "Local Funds."

Remittances.

Under the main head of Remittances, there was an increase in the outgoings (Rs. 2,56,36,159) under Post Office owing to a falling off in the receipts and in the inland parcel rates and to an increase in expenditure. Under Marine the increase in outgoings (Rs. 43,10,796) was due to charges in connection with the transports to Somaliland. Receipts under Public Works (Rs. 8,11,57,781) rose owing to increased earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula and Southern Mahrátta Railways and to expenditure in connection with the Coronation Darbár. There was an increase under Remittance Account between England and India (Rs. 60,77,147), due partly to the purchase of silver in England and partly to an improvement in the Postal and Money Order transactions.

2. Mint.

Gold bullion.

The value of gold bullion and coin tendered by the public in exchange for rupees amounted to Rs. 3,23,23,056 in value as compared with Rs. 2,12,95,525 in the previous year.

Silver bullion.

The amount of uncurrent Government silver coin, including cut coins from Railways, received for re-coinage was Rs. 2,61,84,780, the large excess over the receipts for the previous year being due to the continued withdrawal of the coinages of 1840. East India Company's coins known as Arcot rupees of the value of Rs. 18,009 were also remitted to the Mint. The re-coinage into Government rupees of the silver currency of the Native State of Indore was carried out under arrangements similar to those previously adopted in the case of other Native States. The exchange value of the Indore remittance amounted to Rs. 2,98,86,014. The value of silver bullion tendered by the Exchange Banks for coinage into British dollars and brought to account was Rs. 6,89,85,222, or more by Rs. 48,75,692 than in the preceding year.

Silver coinage.

61,391,504 rupees were struck during the year for the Government of India and the Indore Darbár. Up to the end of December 1902 these coinages bore the effigy of Her late Majesty and the inscription "Victoria Empress" with the date 1901. The rupee of Edward VII has been struck since 1st January 1903. The coinage of British dollars on behalf of tenderers of silver bullion amounted to 30,404,499 pieces against 25,684,971 in 1901-1902.

Revenue and expenditure.

The revenue from all sources was Rs. 56,02,433 against Rs. 51,33,184. The total expenditure, including *pro forma* charges to the amount of Rs. 4,50,519, was Rs. 14,98,741, or more by Rs. 5,03,452 than that of the preceding year.

3. Currency.

Presidency Circle.

Circulation.

The net circulation of currency notes rose in value from 709 lákhs to 815. The increase of 106 lákhs was contributed to by notes of all denominations. The monthly variations were considerable. The returning prosperity accounted for the general improvement in the circulation. As in the previous year the circulation of notes of lower value was highest after the monsoon. The circulation of notes of high denomination reached its maximum in November and steadily declined until the lowest point was reached in February. The daily average of notes received and issued increased by 91 and 542 respectively. Encashment of notes of all foreign circles decreased from Rs. 2,68,45,540 to Rs. 2,56,75,500, the decrease being most marked in the case of Madras and Calicut notes.

During the year 11,700 shroff-marked and otherwise defaced coins were withdrawn from circulation, as compared with 2,966 withdrawn in the preceding year. Coins withdrawn.

Issues of small silver coin rose from Rs. 13,15,542 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 16,29,533, and receipts from Rs. 12,30,946 to Rs. 12,48,289. Small silver coins.

Receipts of sovereigns and half sovereigns amounted to Rs. 3,51,69,262, including Rs. 3,20,63,550 received direct from importers of gold. Issues were Rs. 1,46,75,730, including Rs. 24,48,000 exported from India. The net issues of sovereigns to the public for general circulation amounted to Rs. 31,67,017. Gold coins.

Gold bullion to the value of Rs. 12,36,271 was received from the public, and issues amounted to Rs. 15,49,095 remitted to England. Gold bullion.

No silver bullion was purchased in England. Silver bullion.

The Nágpur Agency issued notes to the value of Rs. 7,10,000 and received notes to the value of Rs. 6,98,000. Besides the Nágpur Agency, there were 12 other temporary agencies at the end of the year, with an aggregate closing balance of Rs. 37,00,000. Agencies.

Claims in respect of 335 lost or mutilated notes aggregating Rs. 16,100 were admitted, compared with 308 of a value of Rs. 22,315 in 1901-1902. 102 half or mutilated notes of a value of Rs. 1,492-8 were credited to Government. Payments were made on account of eight notes of Rs. 10 and one note of Rs. 50 which were wholly destroyed. Lost or mutilated notes.

Two persons were prosecuted for fraud and convicted during the year. Twelve forged five-rupee notes purporting to be of the Bombay Circle of issue $\frac{CA}{36}$, $\frac{CA}{37}$ and $\frac{CA}{59}$ series were discovered, besides one of Rs. 100 and one of Rs. 5 of the Lahore Circle, and one of Rs. 10 of the Calcutta Circle. The forgers have not yet been detected. Forged notes and fraud.

KARA'CHI CIRCLE.

The value of notes in circulation increased from Rs. 1,01,14,660 to Rs. 1,29,41,295. Circulation.

The value of Foreign Circle notes encashed decreased from Rs. 1,24,23,020 to Rs. 83,43,280 mainly owing to decreases in the railway and customs receipts. Foreign notes.

No shroff-marked or defaced coins were received during the year. Coins withdrawn.

The receipts of small silver coins increased from Rs. 6,464 to Rs. 8,931 and the issues decreased from Rs. 2,14,752 to Rs. 1,66,282. Small silver coins.

Claims to 35 notes of the value of Rs. 1,230 were admitted. Mutilated notes of a face value of Rs. 185 were credited to Government. Lost or mutilated notes.

No remittance of gold was received or sent. Rs. 59,32,000 was received in silver coin from Bombay and Rs. 19,68,000 remitted to the Sind and Frontier Currency chests. Remittances.

The total number of Karáchi Circle notes cancelled during the year was 169,579 of a total value of Rs. 1,33,67,925. Cancelments.

4. Land Revenue.

The amount "of Land Revenue" including arrears collected during the revenue year 1902-1903, was Rs. 3,70,61,893. The total demand for the year was Rs. 4,12,01,363. In the previous year the sum realized amounted to Rs. 3,06,42,757, out of a total demand of Rs. 3,96,63,879. The increase of Rs. 64,19,136 was shared by each of the three Divisions of the Presidency proper, Sind alone showing a decrease owing to the low inundation of the river.

5. Irrigation Revenue.

The revenue credited to this head falls under two categories, *viz.*, (1) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department and (2) the irrigation share of the land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams, and other sources created or maintained by the Public Works Department. The works are also divided into three classes: the first includes entirely new works and works restored or extensively improved for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept; the second includes old works which are maintained by the department and for which only Revenue accounts are kept; and the third includes agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept. The direct receipts on account of works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial.	
(1) Productive Public Works—	
(*a*) Sind	1,70,943
(*b*) Dakhan and Gujarát	3,83,093
(2) Protective Public Works—	
(*a*) Dakhan and Gujarát	2,47,659
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—	
(*a*) Sind	73,249
(*b*) Dakhan and Gujarát	59,642
Total Imperial	9,34,586
Provincial.	
Minor Works and Navigation—	
(*a*) Dakhan and Gujarát	42,584
Grand Total	9,77,170

The corresponding receipts for 1901-1902 were Rs. 9,33,471. The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept was as follows :—

Imperial.	Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—	
(*a*) Sind	17,57,851
(*b*) Dakhan and Gujarát	7,334
(2) Minor Irrigation Works—	
(*a*) Sind	11,27,995
(*b*) Dakhan and Gujarát	7,083
Total ...	29,00,263

The following table shows the financial position at the close of the year of irrigation works of all classes for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept :—

	Capital outlay in the year.	Capital outlay up to the end of the year.	Working expenses during the year.	Net Revenue during the year, direct and indirect.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works	18,91,866	3,51,29,727	9,71,613	13,47,578
Protective Works	2,04,790	92,99,228	73,280	1,74,379
Minor Works and Navigation..	2,66,059	1,10,37,890	4,18,805	8,49,164
Provincial.				
Minor Works and Navigation...	4,904	9,36,770	10,336	32,248
Total ...	23,67,619	5,64,03,615	14,74,064	24,03,369

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only Revenue accounts are kept are as follows :—

	Works in Sind.	Works in the Dakhan and Gujarát.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue ... ... { Direct ...	58,721	12,560	71,281
Gross Revenue ... ... { Indirect ...	15,09,723	5,03,399	20,13,122
Total ...	15,68,444	5,15,959	20,84,403
Working Expenses	8,95,181	4,07,402	13,02,583
Net Revenue ..	6,73,263	1,08,557	7,81,820

The revenue and expenditure in respect of the works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept were as follows :—

	Works in Sind.	Works in the Dakhan and Gujarát.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue ... ... { Direct ...	1,321	721	2,042
Gross Revenue ... ... { Indirect ...	6,45,731	.....	6,45,731
Total ...	6,47,052	721	6,47,773
Working Expenses	9,19,487	2,82,400	12,01,887
Net Revenue ...	—2,72,435	—2,81,679	—5,54,114

6. Public Works Revenue.

The Public Works Revenue falls under two heads, Imperial Military and Provincial Civil. The revenue under the former head, derived mainly from miscellaneous sources, rose from Rs. 9,013 to Rs. 10,723. The Provincial Civil Revenue, consisting chiefly of tolls on roads and rents of buildings, fell from Rs. 6,15,278 to Rs. 5,84,042, the receipts from the former showing a decrease of Rs. 26,268.

7. Customs.

Sea Customs.

Port of Bombay.

The net imperial receipts of the port of Bombay from import duties amounted to Rs. 1,68,01,732, an advance of nearly 4½ lákhs as compared with the previous year. The most striking increases were under Silver bullion, coin and other metals (12½ lákhs) and kerosine oil (2 lákhs). There were large decreases on the other hand under sugar (4½ lákhs) and cotton piece-goods (6 lákhs). Exports duty on rice and rice flour realized Rs. 3,17,944 as against Rs. 2,68,977 of the previous year. Imperial receipts.

Provincial receipts fell from Rs. 70,685 to Rs. 66,520 owing to a falling off in transhipment fees and in fees for amendments and duplicates of Customs documents. Provincial receipts.

Drawbacks totalled Rs. 2,78,447 as against Rs. 2,46,930 in 1901-1902. The largest increase was on account of Silver bullion and coin (Rs. 39,674) and the largest decrease on account of cotton goods (Rs. 23,545). Refunds of import duty rose from Rs. 80,365 to Rs. 2,07,985, the increase being most marked in the cases of bounty-fed sugar (Rs. 1,17,642 as against Rs. 23,939) due to refunds of countervailing duties on Austro-Hungarian sugar, and exports, chiefly of silver, to Kashmir (Rs. 47,398 as against Rs. 21,382) due to an arrangement whereby goods can be forwarded in bond on payment of duty in Bombay, refunds being made to the Kashmir Darbar on proof of receipt of the goods. Drawbacks and refunds.

The expenditure of the department rose slightly from Rs. 6,23,721 to Rs. 6,28,418. Expenditure.

The total net value of and duty on goods bonded decreased by Rs. 7,52,674 and Rs. 1,67,019, respectively, transactions at all the warehouses, excepting those of the P. and O. Company, showing large decreases. Bonded kerosine oil decreased in quantity by 793,385 gallons. Duty on clearances for home consumption decreased from Rs. 7,54,310 to Rs. 5,64,818. Bonding transactions.

The total number of Customs cases was 924, of which 276 (exclusive of 106 without penalty) came under the Merchandise Marks Act and 648 under the Sea Customs Act. Fines amounting to Rs. 12,120 were inflicted. Customs offences.

Port of Karáchi.

The Imperial Customs receipts, excluding refunds and drawbacks, showed a remarkable decline from Rs. 51,29,248 to Rs. 32,22,058. The decrease of Rs. 14,37,308 in the import duty fell chiefly under the heads of sugar, metals (excluding silver), cotton goods and ghi. The decrease in sugar was due to the imposition of additional duties under Act VIII of 1902 on bounty-fed sugar and in metals and cotton goods to overstocked markets and high prices in Europe. The decrease in export duty amounted to Rs. 65,501.

Land Customs.

There were no changes in the number of duty-collecting stations on the Goa and Daman Frontiers. The receipts, excluding the duty on salt, were Rs. 64,099, as compared with Rs. 78,391 in the previous year. There was a large decrease of Rs. 19,379 in import duty, owing chiefly to smaller imports of salted fish, cocoanuts and copra at Castle Rock. Export duty increased by Rs. 5,246, owing to large exports of rice to Goa.

The collection of duty by the Southern Mahrátta Railway on dutiable goods passing through Castle Rock was continued with satisfactory results. The number of wagons dealt with by the Customs Officer rose from 14,362 to 14,972. The re-alignment of the Daman Frontier was taken in hand.

8. Opium.

There was no change during the year in the number or location of the opium scales or in the rates of the excise or export duty on opium. The systems under which the opium farms of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency were managed, continued the same as in the previous year. The control over the Opium Department in Sind was transferred from the Commissioner of Opium, Bombay, to the Commissioner in Sind. For administrative purposes, the opium year has now been made to correspond with the financial year: hence for this, the first year of the change, figures are given only for the 8 months from 1st August 1902 to 31st March 1903. Systems and rates of duty.

Presidency Proper.

The number of chests imported into Bombay during the eight months was 15,097 against 12,319½ for the corresponding portion of the previous year. The total number of chests disposed of was 14,682½. Of these 971½ were sold for home consumption (including 389 sold to the Madras Government), 13,698½ were exported to China and 12½ to Zanzibar and other African ports. The exports to China exceeded those of the corresponding portion of the preceding year by 1,723 chests, but were less than in the corresponding portions of the three years previous, the main causes of the decrease in the exports of Málwa opium to China being the increased production of the cheap Chinese drug and the low rate of exchange of the dollar as compared with the rise in the sterling value of the rupee. Imports and exports.

Prices of opium.

The average prices of opium in the Bombay market during the eight months under report were Rs. 1,206 per chest for new and Rs. 1,274 per chest for old opium, against Rs. 1,256 and Rs. 1,304 per chest of new and old opium, respectively, in the corresponding portion of the previous year. The prices include the duty fixed for exports by sea to China and other foreign countries.

Issues and consumption.

The issues from Government depôts during the eight months were 11,300 lbs., of which 3,194 lbs. were supplied to British licensed retailers, 32 lbs. to the Commissariat Department and 8,074 lbs. sold to Native Chiefs. A further quantity of 40,017 lbs. was purchased in the Bombay market and of 8,711 lbs. at the scales in Málwa for consumption in British Districts. The total licit sales in British Districts amounted to 50,125 lbs. for the eight months under report against 46,113 lbs. in the corresponding portion of the previous year. All districts, excepting Ahmedabad, showed increases, the most noticeable being Ahmednagar (1,223 lbs.), Poona (835 lbs.), Khándesh (782 lbs.), Sholápur (464 lbs.), Násik (343 lbs.), Sátára (224 lbs.), Dhárwár (92 lbs.), Surat (90 lbs.), and Bombay (89 lbs.). Ahmedabad showed a decrease of 469 lbs., partly owing to the bad quality of opium supplied by the farmer. In the Native States (excluding Baroda) 32,459 lbs. were sold and consumed during the eight months as against 50,499 in the preceding year. Rewa Kántha, Mahi Kántha and the other petty States showed increases in sales amounting to 308 lbs., 100 lbs. and 10 lbs., respectively, whereas Cutch, Káthiáwár and Pálanpur showed decreases of 518 lbs., 766 lbs. and 337 lbs., respectively. The production and purchase of opium in the Baroda State for the eight months was 200,754 lbs. and the disposal 48,079 lbs.

Revenue and expenditure.

The total Imperial Revenue from opium for the eight months under report amounted to Rs. 76,00,092, being an increase of Rs. 14,26,544 on the eight months' proportionate revenue of the preceding year. The Provincial share Rs. 1,07,252 together with Rs. 2,000, being the eight months' proportion of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned by Government of India to recoup the loss of a part of the Excise Revenue on account of confiscated opium supplied to the Patna and Gazipur Opium Factories, exceeded the average share of the eight months of the previous year by Rs. 2,416. The total Excise opium receipts were Rs. 4,29,007 against Rs. 4,19,345. The expenditure on account of a portion of the establishment employed in the Bombay City and at the Ahmedabad Agency (debited to the Imperial head "Opium") was Rs. 17,878 for the eight months against Rs. 26,296 during the previous year. The Excise Preventive Establishment is entertained at an annual cost of Rs. 8,556. The new Opium Preventive Establishment cost Rs. 47,920 during the eight months under report, to meet which cost Rs. 64,800 were recovered as contributions from the opium farmers, who obtained their farms on the selection system.

Opium offences.

Offences numbered 161, involving 173 persons, of whom 149 were convicted. 163 lbs. of contraband opium were seized.

SIND.

Issues from Government depôts.

The issues from Government depôts for the eight months were 12,362 lbs., of which 12,202 lbs. were supplied to British licensed dealers and 160 lbs. were sold to the Khairpur State.

Consumption.

The total licit sales for the eight months under report amounted to 12,930 lbs., as compared with a proportionate sale of 12,892 lbs. for eight months in the previous year.

Receipts and expenditure.

The total Excise opium receipts for the eight months were Rs. 75,095, as against a proportionate income of Rs. 74,525 for a corresponding period in the preceding year, while the expenditure on the establishment amounted to Rs. 8,492, of which Rs. 8,448 were recovered from the opium farmer.

Offences.

Seven persons were sent up for trial and 5 were convicted.

9. Salt.

The salt with which the Presidency Salt Department deals is classified as (i) Baragra Salt manufactured at the Pritchard Works on the Runn; (ii) Sea Salt produced at works on the coast; and (iii) Imported Salt mainly from Portuguese India. The issue of salt from these three sources together decreased by 357,343 maunds to 9,485,432 maunds.

Baragra salt.

The opening balance of stock in hand amounted to 3,462,758 maunds which, with a produce of 2,801,779 maunds, made a total of 6,264,537 maunds as against 5,670,821 in 1901-1902. The removals amounted to 2,091,508 maunds, an improvement of 70,788 maunds over last year's figures. There was an increase in the issues for local consumption to Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha Agencies and Bombay, but a marked decline in the issues to Pálanpur, the Gáekwár's Territory and Cambay. Outside the Presidency there was an increase in the issues to the United Provinces from 854,694 maunds to 881,268. The decrease in removals to Pálanpur is traceable to emigration on account of the famine, and the heavy decrease in Baroda of 5,930 maunds is attributed to illicit manufacture and contraband trade in salt. The percentage of loss and wastage fell from 3·3 to ·28. The total crop was less than that of the previous season by 464,278 maunds and the closing amount in stock amounted to 4,155,420 maunds. The cost price at the Pritchard Works was 1 anna 3 pies per Indian maund. Rs. 1,73,322 was paid to the Agrias, giving an average wage of Rs. 139 per head for a working season of about 6 months. A new agency was opened at Dholka. The quantity of salt sold at all the agencies was 339,411 maunds.

Coast works. The quantity of Sea Salt manufactured at the Government Salt Work at Dharásna and private works elsewhere on the coast rose from 7,062,604 to 7,584,973 maunds owing to the lateness of the rains in June 1902. The removals on the whole showed a decrease of 416,958 maunds to 7,121,109. There was a decrease of 532,914 maunds in removals from salt works near Bombay to Calcutta, British Malabár and within the Presidency, while the increase in removals to the Central Provinces, Central India, the Nizám's Territory, the Madras Presidency and Mysore amounted to 207,407 maunds. Removals to Foreign Malabár showed a decrease of 104,056 maunds. The issues from Umbargaon, Shiroda and Sanikatta were practically all for local consumption. The total loss and wastage was 713,465 maunds, giving a percentage of 8·06 against 8·8 in the previous year. The average prices in the North and Middle Konkan were 1 anna 7 pies, at Shiroda 4 annas 1 pie, and at Sanikatta 1 anna 5 pies. The closing balance in stock was 1,304,688 maunds as compared with the previous year's balance of 1,554,289 maunds.

Imported salt. Importation by land and sea combined amounted to 272,815 maunds. Importations from Goa improved by 21,064 maunds due largely to arrangements made by the Southern Mahrátta Railway Company for payment of duty on behalf of traders. Bombay Salt imported *vid* Castle Rock fell from 66,732 to 2,898 maunds, the freight rates *vid* Poona being specially favourable.

Consumption. The total quantity of salt issued for consumption in the Bombay Presidency amounted to 2,647,471 maunds, giving an average of 10·38 lbs. per head as against 10·71 lbs. in the previous year. The average for Gujarát alone was 8·99 lbs. against 8·91 and for the rest of the Presidency 10·9 against 11·4. The average market price varied from Rs. 4-1-8 in Bombay to Rs. 2-15-5 in Ahmedabad.

Revenue and expenditure. The revenue from salt, including Rs. 90,126 on account of Provincial receipts, reached a total of Rs. 2,33,39,633; a net increase of Rs. 7,50,489 over the previous year's figures. Import duty on salt by land increased by Rs. 51,477; "Proceeds of sale of Baragra Salt" by Rs. 24,687 and "Excise Duty" by Rs. 6,95,133. The total expenditure decreased by Rs. 11,422 to Rs. 16,89,057, the largest decrease being under the head "Grain Compensation" owing to the disappearance of famine.

Fish-curing yards. At the 27 fish-curing yards (13 in Ratnágiri and 14 in Kánara) 113,806 maunds of fish were cured as against 252,126, and 36,941 maunds of salt issued as against 73,719 in 1901-1902. The fishing season was not favourable. Removals consequently fell from 188,259 to 87,832 maunds. The financial results showed a net profit of Rs. 2,173 only as compared with Rs. 14,509 in the previous year, the profit of the Kánara yards alone dropping from Rs. 9,798 to Rs. 794.

Offences. Offences against the Salt law fell to 1,428. Out of this number there were 837 cases of clandestine removal of natural salt, 656 in the Northern Division and 181 in the Southern. Smuggling and theft cases numbered 213 and 30 respectively as against 251 and 36 in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions rose slightly from 95·9 to 96·1.

Compensation. No claims were received for compensation under the awards of the Mixed Commissions.

Conclusion. The chief event of the year was the reduction of the duty per maund from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2 on March 18th, 1903, causing a loss of revenue amounting roughly to Rs. 1,90,000.

SIND.

Sources of supply. The sources of supply are the Maurypur Salt Works, and the Saran and Dilyar Salt Deposits. The entire stock of salt at Maurypur was destroyed by a tidal wave in June and temporary depôts were opened at Hyderabad and Karáchi.

Production and sales. The opening stock in hand was 288,991 maunds. 291,699 maunds were manufactured during the year, of which 276,955 were removed and 14,540 issued to the Mir of Khairpur duty free. Loss and wastage amounted to 241,019 maunds, of which 235,509 were destroyed by the cyclone at Maurypur and the closing balance was 56,176 maunds. Sales increased by 7,079 maunds in spite of a decrease of 29,840 maunds at Maurypur. The average wholesale price of salt rose slightly from Rs. 3-6-10 to Rs. 3-7-0.

Imports and consumption. Including 1,635 maunds of table and 10,517 of rock salt imported by private agency from Europe and the Punjab, 288,383 maunds were consumed, giving an average per head of 7·39 lbs. against 7·13 in 1901-1902.

Fish-curing. At the Shamspir Yard 1,205 maunds were issued, at Re. 1 per maund, for curing 9,295 maunds of fish, against 720 maunds for curing 3,960 maunds of fish in 1901-1902.

Revenue and expenditure. The gross receipts from excise duty and other charges totalled Rs. 7,79,608 and the expenditure Rs. 1,40,231 against Rs. 7,50,308 and Rs. 1,34,873, respectively, in 1901-1902.

Offences. The number of offences against the Salt law increased from 185 to 202.

ADEN.

The quantity of salt manufactured increased by 333 maunds, the total rising from 83,886 to 84,219 maunds. Of this 22,379 maunds were consumed in British limits. The receipts amounted to Rs. 16,824 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,925. The exports from the Italian Salt Works at Sheikh Othman decreased from 87,468 tons to 55,664 tons.

10. Excise.

For details *vide* Appendices to the Annual Report on Abkári Administration for 1902-1903 and Tables Nos. 13 and 16 under V.—Excise appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India for 1903.

1. As it has been decided to make the Abkári year correspond with the financial year, the following report deals with the eight months ending 31st March 1903 only.

Changes in the system.

2. The system of administration remained unaltered except in the Belgaum District, where a new system was experimentally introduced with effect from August 1st, 1902, under which the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of country spirits is given to the tenderer who offers to supply spirit of the sanctioned strengths at the lowest rates. The spirit must be manufactured at the Government Central Distillery and supplied to retail vendors at the fixed rates from the Distillery or one of the approved depôts. The privilege of retail vend of liquor at each shop or group of shops is disposed of by public auction, the retail vendors being bound to obtain their supplies from the contract distiller only, but not being bound in selling the spirit to any fixed maxima prices.

The system for the realization of the revenue from toddy remained the same as in the previous year. There were no material changes in the hemp drugs arrangements in the Presidency during the year under report.

Brewery.

3. The only brewery at work was that at Dápuri near Poona.

Consumption of country spirit.

4. The total sales of country spirit for the eight months ending March 31st, 1903, were more by 127,588 gallons of 25° U. P. than the proportionate sales for the eight months of the previous year. The districts showing the chief increases were Khándesh (69,951 gallons), Bombay (28,703 gallons), Panch Maháls (7,974 gallons), and Násik (6,600 gallons). There was a marked decrease, however, of 6,066 gallons in the Belgaum District, attributable to the new system.

Number of trees tapped for extraction of toddy.

5. The number of toddy trees tapped in the eight months ending March 31st decreased by 5,780, the decrease being chiefly in Surat and Sholápur. The toddy extracted was used for consumption in the raw state exclusively everywhere except in Bombay and the districts of Kánara and Ratnágiri, where it was partly distilled into spirit. The total quantity of spirit distilled during the eight months was 19,582 gallons more than for a proportional period of the previous year.

Shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs.

6. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of intoxicating drugs was 523 against 538 in the preceding year and the quantity sold 21,192 seers as against 20,405 seers for eight months of the previous year.

Spirit and malt liquor of Indian manufacture excised at tariff rates.

7. The consumption of spirits manufactured in India paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirits amounted to 409,969 gallons, compared with 497,103 gallons for a proportional period of the previous year.

Financial results.

8. The total realizations during the period under report exceeded those of the eight months of the previous year by Rs. 2,93,929. The principal items showing increases were (i) still-head duty on country spirits (Rs. 2,45,547); (ii) deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue on account of still-head duty (Rs. 78,914); (iii) license fees for sale of country spirit (Rs. 31,508); (iv) tree-tax on trees tapped for distillation (Rs. 8,946), and (v) tree-tax on trees tapped for sale of toddy and its distillation (Rs. 11,168).

Incidence of Abkári taxation.

9. The average of Abkári taxation per head of population was 6 annas and 2 pies, as compared with 5 annas and 10 pies, the average for the eight months of the preceding five years.

Expenditure.

10. The charges of the Abkári Department are combined in the accounts of the Opium Department. The total expenditure of the Excise Department, however, exclusive of refunds and drawbacks, for the eight months under report was Rs. 2,82,250 against Rs. 2,83,271 in the eight months of the preceding year, the decrease occurring principally under the head of supplies and service and travelling allowances. This is exclusive of Rs. 4,98,280 annually paid for the cost of the police establishment employed on Ábkári and Opium duties and in compensation to the Bombay Municipality for loss of revenue previously derived by it from shop licenses and to Native States, whose Abkári rights have been leased or acquired.

Sind.

Change of system.

1. The only changes which occurred in the system of administering the Abkári revenue were:—

(1) all licenses were given out for eight months only with a view to making the Abkári coincide with the Financial year;

(2) the levy of duty in Sind on bháng exported to Baluchistan from Sind was discontinued.

Revenue.

2. The Abkári revenue of the Province for the eight months under report from all sources amounted to Rs. 8,43,748, which gives proportionately for a whole year Rs. 12,65,622 as compared with Rs. 12,67,114 in the previous year.

Liquor.

3. The number of licenses issued for the sale of country and foreign liquor was respectively 312 and 130 as against 309 and 109 in the previous year. The total fees realized during the eight months under report amounted to Rs. 34,828, which gives proportionately for a whole year Rs. 52,242 as compared with Rs. 52,881 in the previous year.

The fees for the licenses given out for the manufacture of country liquor amounted for the eight months to Rs. 1,951, which gives proportionately Rs. 2,926 for a whole year as compared with Rs. 3,104 in the year 1901-1902. The number of stills licensed for the manufacture of country spirit remained unchanged, *viz.*, 21.

4. The right of drawing and selling toddy was sold for Rs. 798, which gives Rs. 1,197 for a whole year against Rs. 1,425 in the previous year. The number of shops for the sale of toddy was 9, the same as in the previous year. Toddy.

5. The number of shops licensed to sell intoxicating drugs other than opium was 510 as against 515 in the previous year. Intoxicating drugs.

6. The incidence of taxation per head of population during the eight months under report, as calculated on the total revenue, was Re. 0-4-2, or, taking a year's average, Re. 0-6-3 as against Re. 0-6-4 in the previous year. Incidence of taxation.

7. The expenditure connected with the Abkári Department was for the eight months under report Rs. 15,591, which is at the rate of Rs. 23,387 for 12 months as against Rs. 19,788 in the previous year. Expenditure.

ADEN.

The gross receipts, including Perim, for the eight months under report amounted to Rs. 70,604 as compared with Rs. 70,642 for a proportional period of the preceding year. The chief decrease was under duty on imported foreign liquor. The charges incurred were Rs. 5,366 against Rs. 5,398.

11. Cotton Duties Act.

Though the number of mills decreased by one (from 137 to 136) during the year, the weight of yarn spun exceeded the outturn of the previous year by 4,497,765 lbs., the mill industry having almost completely recovered from the recent depression caused by plague and famine. The net revenue rose from Rs. 14,83,148 to Rs. 15,50,728. 6,766,137 lbs. were exempted from duty, and drawback was granted on 2,011,556 lbs. Trade fluctuations and a smaller demand for Indian goods in the foreign market reduced the exports. All duty for the year, as well as all the previous year's outstanding balance, was recovered before its close.

12. Stamps.

The gross receipts dropped from the previous year's record figures of Rs. 62,73,988 to Rs. 59,96,193. The decrease is due rather to the absence of the special circumstances which raised the previous year's receipts than to any depression in trade or diminution of litigation. General stamps contributed Rs. 24,98,615 and Court-fees Rs. 34,97,578 to the aggregate income. Charges were less by Rs. 5,074 than in 1901-1902, being Rs. 2,51,150 as against Rs. 2,56,224.

The number of licenses for selling stamps was reduced by 13 to 1,322 during the year.

16 prosecutions were instituted for infringement of the stamp law as against 91 in 1901-1902. Of the 17 persons implicated 12 were convicted and fines to the value of Rs. 112 inflicted.

The number of documents impounded under Section 35 or received under Sections 32, 37, 40 and 41 of the Act rose from 1,700 to 2,129 and the aggregate of penalties from Rs. 18,648 to Rs. 22,538.

13. Income Tax.

The total final demand, including penalties and arrears, amounted to Rs. 38,01,814 as against Rs. 33,14,567 in the preceding year. The collections rose from Rs. 32,57,606 to Rs. 33,64,681.

14. Forests.

There were increases in the forest revenues of the Northern and Central Circles, counterbalanced by decreases in the Southern Circle and Sind, the net result being a small decrease of Rs. 31,721. The expenditure on the other hand rose by Rs. 17,735 owing to small increases in each of the three Presidency Circles.

15. Local Funds.

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

The transactions in connection with the District Local Funds and the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund have been dealt with in Chapters III and IV respectively.

The receipts of this fund receded from Rs. 4,85,624 to Rs. 4,21,591, the deficit falling chiefly under "Provincial Rates" owing to an unfavourable season. The expenditure rose to Rs. 5,29,579 mainly due to larger charges on "Jámráo Colonization Survey" and "Police Patels and Pagis." Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund.

Government Central Book Depôt Fund.

A large sale of books advanced the receipts from Rs. 95,847 to Rs. 1,08,332. The expenditure of Rs. 1,81,388 was unusually high owing to purchase of Government promissory notes of Rs. 1,00,100 and the outlay of Rs. 20,021 on publication of books. The closing balance decreased by Rs. 73,057.

EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

Cantonment Funds.

The total deficit of the non-self-supporting Cantonment Funds (Aden, Bhuj, Karáchi, Purandhar and Rájkot) fell from Rs. 16,891 to Rs. 12,807. The total balance of the self-supporting Cantonments improved by Rs. 11,018 owing principally to increases in the receipts of the Hyderabad and Kirkee Cantonments and smaller expenditure from the Deesa Fund. A grant-in-aid was made to the Baroda Fund from the provincialized grant of the Lieutenant-General, Bombay Command, to meet the police charges. Expenditure on plague measures in Cantonments rose from Rs. 16,065 to Rs. 18,108.

Mounted Police Funds.

The receipts of these funds advanced from Rs. 1,33,099 to Rs. 1,37,345 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,27,998 to Rs. 1,20,187. The total aggregate closing balances showed an improvement of Rs. 17,158. The highest increases were in Pálanpur (Rs. 7,336), Thar and Párkar (Rs. 6,603), Khárágboda (Rs. 2,215) and Sukkur (Rs. 1,856), and the chief decreases occurred in Hyderabad (Rs. 2,829) and Karáchi (Rs. 1,265).

Port and Marine Funds.

The receipts of the Northern Ports Fund decreased, mainly on account of port dues, while the expenditure increased owing to the purchase of Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 10,000. The closing balance stood at Rs. 41,570. The closing balance of the Southern Ports Fund showed a small falling off of Rs. 631 to Rs. 21,112. The Steam Vessels Survey Fund showed an improved balance of Rs. 10,310 as against Rs. 1,188 owing mainly to an increase of receipts under "Survey Fees" and to no purchase of Government promissory notes having been made.

The Sea Pilotage Fund showed a balance of Rs. 760, but was again obliged to ask Government for a contribution of Rs. 1,200 during the year, Rs. 1,101 already having been contributed by Government to wipe off the debit balance of the previous year. The Port Trust Funds and the Indus Conservancy Funds have been dealt with in Chapter III.

Education Funds.

Under orders of the Government of India these funds continued to be transferred to private trustees. Six were so transferred during the year.

Medical and Charitable Funds.

These include the funds of one veterinary and eight medical dispensaries with a total cash balance of Rs. 11,843. These funds still remain on the Accountant General's books, but are not subject to audit.

Other Funds.

The Station Funds' revenue increased by Rs. 8,887, Mátherán alone showing an increase of Rs. 9,702 due to larger receipts under "Income from Land" and "Rents of Houses." The expenditure increased by Rs. 11,872, principally at Mahábaleshvar and Mátherán.

Both receipts and charges increased in the Suitors' Fee Fund, the closing balance improving by Rs. 1,227. The Káthiáwár Pránt Funds' balance fell off from Rs. 48,362 to Rs. 16,706, Rs. 40,000 being invested, and the States General Contribution and Endowment Funds' balance from Rs. 27,358 to Rs. 1,160, Rs. 1,64,100 being invested. The other funds showed considerable fluctuations as usual.

16. Municipal Revenue.

A notice of the Income and Expenditure of Municipalities is included in the general review of the administration of these bodies in Chapter III.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

1. Births and Deaths.

For details *vide* Appendices to the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for 1902 and the Tables under XVII.—Vital Statistics appended to the Report on Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1902-1903.

Births and deaths among Europeans.

1. Births and deaths among the European Civil population rose from 217 and 251 in 1901 to 251 and 302, respectively, giving a birth-rate of 13·35 per mille and death-rate of 16·06 per mille as against 11·54 and 13·35.

Births and deaths among Eurasians.

2. Among Eurasians births numbered 140 (21·35 per mille) against 133 (22·84 per mille) in 1901 and deaths 154 (23·49 per mille) against 180 (27·45 per mille) in 1901.

Number of births among the Native population.

3. Among the Native population 631,393 births were recorded, an increase of 165,746 for the year, giving a ratio per mille of 34·16 against 33·04 for the decade. The increase occurred in every Registration District and in every Collectorate except Kánara and the Upper Sind Frontier.

Births by sexes and months.

4. Out of every 100 births the proportion of males was 51·88 and of females 48·12. Most births were registered in October (58,310) and fewest in February (43,115).

Number of deaths.

5. The number of deaths among the Native population rose from 686,134 in 1901 to 721,462 with a ratio per mille of 39·04 (38·77 males and 39·32 females). The death-rate was highest in the City of Bombay (63·13) and lowest in the Upper Sind Frontier (17·66). In 1901 the ratios were 77·78 and 13·21 respectively in these two districts.

Deaths by ages.

6. The largest ratio of deaths per mille (302·50) took place among children under one year and the next largest among persons of 60 years or upwards. The lowest ratio was among children between 5 and 10 years (19·81 per mille).

Deaths by races.

7. The death-rate among Mahomedans rose from 28·10 per mille in 1901 to 30·04, the maximum rate being in Násik Collectorate (80·68) and the minimum in the Upper Sind Frontier (16·30); among Hindus the death-rate was 41·68 (in 1901, 39·69) per mille, with a maximum of 66·40 in the City of Bombay and a minimum of 18·69 in Ratnágiri. Among Christians and Pársis the rates were 25·31 and 27·30 respectively against 27·15 and 27·14 in 1901.

Deaths by causes.

8. The chief causes of death were fevers (14·66 per mille of population), plague (10·00), respiratory diseases (3·21) and dysentery (3·17).

Cholera.

9. Cholera accounted for 3,229 deaths against 13,600 in 1901 and 163,889 in 1900. The disease was somewhat severe in Karáchi and Hyderabad Collectorates. The Collectorates of Sholápur, Sátára, Ratnágiri, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Panch Mahálś and Lárkána were entirely free. The mortality was highest in the rainy season.

Small-pox.

10. The small-pox mortality was 2,189 against 5,340 in 1901 and a decennial mean of 4,106. The highest mortality was reached in the Southern Registration District (979). The Gujarát Registration District, except Surat, was entirely free.

Fever.

11. Deaths from fever fell from 291,591 in 1901 to 270,845. Gujarát again showed the highest death-rate (26·28 per mille). The lowest rate was in the Southern Division (9·74 per mille). Ahmedabad, with a ratio of 39·50 per mille, suffered most, as in 1901.

Plague.

12. The mortality from plague was 184,752, the highest on record, and 56,493 higher than in 1901. Every Collectorate, except the Upper Sind Frontier alone, was affected. The highest death-rates were in Sátára (29·37), Dhárwár (29·38), Belgaum (27·42), Khándesh (17·58), Bombay City (18·13), Násik (11·90) and Kaira (11·71). The mortality in Panch Mahálś and Ahmednagar rose from 1 and 20 in 1901 to 2,055 and 1,083 respectively. The monthly mortality varied from 30,507 in December to 1,539 in June.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

13. Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa decreased from 60,198 in 1901 to 58,682 or 8,354 less than the decennial mean. The ratio ranged from 8·12 in Khándesh to ·03 in Thar and Párkar.

Violent deaths.

14. 7,434 persons met with violent deaths, 3,242 by drowning and 1,288 from snake-bite.

Respiratory diseases.

15. Deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 59,379, the mortality being highest in Kaira (7,745) and lowest in Thar and Párkar (3).

Deaths from other causes.

16. Deaths from causes other than those specified numbered 134,952 or 18·71 per cent. of the total deaths.

Influence of prices on birth and death-rates.

17. Prices rose during the year in Gujarát, the Konkan and Sind and fell in the Dakhan as compared with the previous year, while they were generally lower than the average of the last five years. They were nowhere high enough to affect the death-rates, while the higher birth-rate of 1902 followed naturally on the lower prices of the preceding year.

2. Emigration.

Port of Bombay.

1. Only 61 emigrants were sent from the port of Bombay under the Emigration Act, emigration proper being still prohibited. Of these 61 persons, 32 went to Bulawayo as waiters and 14 to Chindi as artizans.

Port of Karáchi.

2. The demand for Indian labour having ceased with the completion of the Uganda Railway, only 172 emigrants left the port of Karáchi during the year, while 7,117 returned. 1,040 Indian emigrants renewed their agreements. Deaths in East Africa numbered 169. Receipts on account of deceased emigrants amounted to Rs. 13,488 and disbursements to Rs. 11,023.

3. Immigration.

During the year there was practically no movement of people into the Presidency beyond the ordinary influx of temporary labourers for the yearly harvests. The Cutchis and Marwaris, who had invaded Sind in large numbers on account of the drought, nearly all returned to their native places. A large number of inhabitants, who had sought work outside the district, also returned to Bijápur during the year. Over-population drove a great many Sátára labourers to Bombay to seek work in the mills and docks. Otherwise there were no migratory movements worth recording.

4. Medical Relief.

For details *vide* Appendices to the Annual Report of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for 1902, and also Tables under XIV.—Hospitals appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India for 1902-1903.

Number of institutions.

1. The total number of institutions in the Presidency and Sind increased from 627 to 638. Of these, 61 were State institutions, 237 Local Fund and Municipal, 294 Private, and 46 Railway dispensaries. There were also 16 itinerant dispensaries.

Number of patients treated.

2. The total number of persons treated during the year was 4,031,185 against 4,300,556 in 1901. Of these, 67,377 were in-door patients as compared with 77,287 in-door patients in the preceding year. The ratio per cent. of males and females treated was respectively 66·3 and 33·7.

Diseases.

3. The decrease of 345,735 cases was mainly under the heads of dysentery, malarial fevers, all other general diseases, respiratory affections, dyspepsia and diarrhœa. Admissions from venereal diseases rose from 104,394 to 111,552, of which an increase of 3,108 cases occurred in Bombay City alone, chiefly owing to the inclusion for the first time of cases treated at the Municipal Dispensaries for infectious diseases. The number of patients admitted into the hospitals and subsequently found to be suffering from plague was 701, of whom 368 died and the remainder were transferred to Plague Hospitals.

Surgical operations.

4. The total number of surgical operations in Government-aided, Municipal and Local Fund institutions was 86,811. Out of 85,279 patients operated upon, 63,785 were cured and 436 died.

Attendance by class and sex.

5. The number of male and female adults and children treated at the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries totalled respectively 1,072,672, 474,535 and 629,260. Hindu patients numbered 1,399,669 and Musalmáns 621,286.

Receipts.

6. The total income, exclusive of the cash balance, was Rs. 12,95,916, of which Rs. 7,40,288 were received from Government, Rs. 1,84,998 from Municipal Funds, and Rs. 2,25,433 from Local Funds. Subscriptions and donations amounted to Rs. 13,340 and hospital stoppages to Rs. 76,032.

Expenditure.

7. The net cost was Rs. 11,67,177 and the cost per patient Re. 0-9-0 as compared with Rs. 9,97,036 and Re. 0-10-0 respectively in 1901. The cost of each diet averaged Re. 0-2-7 against Re. 0-2-11. Government paid 54·6 per cent. of the actual expenditure compared with 62 per cent. in 1901.

Leper asylums.

8. The six institutions for lepers in the Bombay Presidency treated in all 1,065 cases.

5. Lunatic Asylums.

For details *vide* Appendices to the Annual Report on Lunatic Asylums for the year 1902 and Tables under XV.—Lunatics appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India for 1902-1903.

Population.

1. In the seven lunatic asylums of the Presidency and Sind, there were 773 inmates at the beginning of the year; 522 were admitted during the year; 86 were discharged cured; 339 were transferred to their friends; and 73 died, leaving 797 in the asylums at the end of the year. The daily average population was 810, including 109 criminal lunatics. Of those admitted during the year, Hindus numbered 239, Mahomedans 125, and Europeans and Eurasians 89. The daily average of sick inmates was 38. The percentage of lunatics cured to the daily average population was 10·6.

Causes of insanity.

2. Of 700 cases it was found that the causes of insanity were physical in 521 and moral in 179. 173 cases were alleged to have resulted from over-indulgence in narcotics and spirit drinking.

Receipts and expenditure.

3. The charges amounted to Rs. 1,59,738. Fees from paying patients realized Rs. 16,533. The net profit on work done by inmates amounted to Rs. 2,527.

6. Sanitation.

District Boards.

1. An aggregate sum of Rs. 2,35,770 was expended by the District and Táluka Local Boards upon water-supply and drainage as against Rs. 1,16,172 in the preceding year, the increase being shared by each Division in the Presidency and Sind.

District Municipalities.

2. The total expenditure during the year of District Municipalities in the Presidency and Sind upon sanitation, including conservancy, water-supply and drainage, amounted to Rs. 15,90,638 as against Rs. 14,22,475. The chief variations from the previous year's figures under the head of conservancy occurred in the Central Division, where there was an increase of Rs. 14,716, distributed over all the Districts with the exception of Násik, and in the Hyderabad District, where the increase amounted to Rs. 13,929 on account of famine and plague measures. There were no important fluctuations in the expenditure on water-supply in the Southern Division and Sind, but there was an increase of Rs. 13,641 in the Northern Division, mainly contributed by Surat and Ahmedabad, and in the Central Division of Rs. 3,108, partly due to the improvement of tanks and wells in the Poona and Sátára Districts. The outlay on drainage showed no material variation in the Southern Division and Sind, but increased by Rs. 19,434 in the Central Division, mainly owing to the expenditure incurred by the Poona City Municipality on the experimental farm at Mánjri, and by Rs. 1,28,186 in the Northern Division. To this large increase Ahmedabad alone contributed Rs. 1,28,715 on account of charges in connection with its drainage extension scheme.

Village sanitation.

3. The Bombay Village Sanitation Act of 1889 had been introduced into 294 villages, there being an increase of 2 only in the year under report owing to the prevalence of famine and plague. The number of selected villages in which the Village Sanitary Inspection Book had been introduced stood at 3,395; in about 1,518 of these villages the book had been written up by the officers of the Sanitary Department.

Bombay Municipality.

4. The total expenditure of the Health Department of the City of Bombay was Rs. 19,91,233 against Rs. 19,87,053 for the previous year. Deducting receipts, the net expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,92,304.

Inspection of vessels in Bombay harbour.

5. The number of vessels in Bombay harbour examined by the Health Officer during the year was 15,432 with 701,964 crew and passengers, as compared with the previous year's figures of 34,637 and 886,310 respectively. The reduction in the numbers was due to the exemption from medical inspection of certain vessels plying between the port of Bombay and the ports on the main land between Thána creek in the north and Nágothna and Roha in the south. At the inspection 44 cases of plague, 106 of measles, 67 of chicken-pox, 30 of jigger and 11 of small-pox were detected.

Pilgrim traffic.

6. Bombay was opened as a port of departure for pilgrims from 5th November 1902 and disinfection camps were erected at Pir Páo. The number of pilgrims disinfected was 1,221, besides whom 83 were received from the provincial camp at Peshawar, making a total of 1,304 pilgrims who passed through the camps. The number of pilgrims returning to Bombay from Mecca *vid* Aden and other routes rose from 1,290 to 3,570. Among these one case of small-pox was discovered.

7. Vaccination.

For details *vide* Appendices to the Annual Report on Vaccination for 1902 and Tables under XVI.—Vaccination appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India for 1902-1903.

General.

1. In British districts and Native States under the supervision of the Sanitary Department 536,989 persons were primarily vaccinated and 41,136 re-vaccinated against 470,517 and 50,471 respectively in the previous year. The total operations show a net increase of 57,137.

Primary vaccination.

2. Out of the 536,989 primary vaccinations, 499,660 or 93 per cent. were successful as against 92 per cent. in 1901-1902. The number of infants successfully vaccinated was 364,513 against 287,388, giving a percentage of 71·85 out of the available children.

Primary vaccination by sex and race.

3. The sex percentages in primary vaccinations were respectively 51·39 males and 48·61 females. During the year 4,121 Christians, 400,628 Hindus, 92,941 Musalmáns, 1,561 Pársis and 37,738 persons of other castes were primarily vaccinated.

Re-vaccination.

4. Re-vaccinations numbered 41,136, of which 55·73 per cent. were successful. The operation failed in 4,773 cases. Excluding "unknown cases", the percentage of success worked out to 82·78. Of the number re-vaccinated 74·95 per cent. were males.

Expenditure.

5. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,84,488, an increase of Rs. 13,747 over the previous year. The average cost per each successful case was 8 annas 9 pies as against 9 annas 4 pies in 1901-1902.

8. Veterinary.

Cattle disease.

1. In the Presidency proper, cattle disease was reported from 9 districts, including Bombay City. The number of attacks rose from 739 to 2,488 and the mortality from 25 per cent. to 27 per cent. of the attacks; two-thirds of the cases were of foot and mouth disease. In Sind, 498 attacks were reported from two districts and 53 per cent. of them proved fatal.

Inoculation.

2. There being again only a few sporadic cases of rinderpest, inoculations against that disease could not be undertaken on any extensive scale. Only 136 animals were inoculated against 159 during the preceding year.

Dispensaries.

3. The District Local Board, Thána, temporarily engaged an itinerating Veterinary Assistant in the district at their own cost and the Belgaum District Local Board established a stationary dispensary at Chikodi and placed the itinerating Assistant of the district in charge of it. No other changes took place in the number of dispensaries in the Presidency proper and Sind during the year under report. The total number of animals treated in the Presidency proper was 23,918 and in Sind 6,781 against 21,846 and 5,709 respectively during the preceding year.

Financial results.

4. The receipts, including the opening balance, of the various veterinary dispensaries in the Presidency proper and Sind together amounted to Rs. 97,775 and the expenditure to Rs. 46,865 against Rs. 78,540 and Rs. 37,780 respectively during the preceding year.

Glanders and Farcy Act.

5. During the year 15 horses were admitted to the Lazaretto, of which 2 were destroyed as glandered and 13 were suspicious. Of the suspicious cases 6 re-acted to the Mallein test and were destroyed.

Imports.

6. The number of horses, donkeys and mules imported into Bombay rose from 5,055 in 1901-1902 to 5,482 in this year under report. Of this number 1,618 were from Australia.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

1. Education.

For details *vide* Appendices to the Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction and Tables under X.—Education appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1902-1903.

Number of institutions and pupils.

1. The total number of public institutions in the Presidency and Sind rose from 9,548 to 9,595, while the attendance fell from 568,776 to 530,286. There were in addition 2,623 private institutions with an attendance of 69,422 pupils. The total number of educational institutions was therefore 12,218, attended by 599,708 pupils, as compared with 12,251 institutions, attended by 639,868 pupils, in the previous year.

Collegiate education: Arts Colleges.

2. The number of Arts Colleges was 10, as in the preceding year, with a slightly decreased attendance of 1,889 male and 26 female pupils. Of this number 5 colleges, attended by 696 pupils, were under public management, the remainder being aided institutions. Two of the colleges under public management were under the control of Government, and were supported at a cost of Rs. 1,44,986. The total expenditure on the Arts Colleges amounted to Rs. 4,00,193, of which Rs. 1,36,309 were contributed from provincial revenues. Fees realized Rs. 1,39,827.

Professional Colleges.

3. There were 5 Professional Colleges, as in the previous year, with an increased attendance of 1,153 pupils. The two Law Colleges in Bombay and Poona had an attendance of 334 students. The expenditure on these two institutions was Rs. 26,359, of which Rs. 21,540 were contributed in fees. The Grant Medical College was attended by 657 students. The attendance at the Poona College of Science rose from 318 to 329 students, of whom 131 were in the Engineering Branch and 27 in the Agricultural Department of the college, as compared with 126 and 20, respectively, in the previous year. The expenditure of the Engineering Branch was Rs. 60,835, of which Rs. 15,872 were met from fees, while the charges incurred in connection with the Agricultural Department (Rs. 12,232) were met entirely out of provincial revenues.

School education: Results of examinations.

4. The number of candidates for the Matriculation Examination increased from 3,731 to 3,799, of whom 1,011 were sent from institutions under public management and 596 from aided institutions, the percentage of passes being 56 in each case. Unaided schools had a percentage of 40, while only 12 per cent. of private students were successful. For the University School Final Examination the number of candidates rose from 1,162 to 1,240, of whom 47 per cent. were successful.

Secondary schools: Boys.

5. The number of secondary schools for boys was 422 with 41,239 pupils, as against 427 schools and 43,397 pupils in 1901-1902. Of these, 104 were high schools and 318 middle schools.

High schools.

6. Of the 104 high schools, attended by 24,419 scholars, aided schools numbered 41 with an attendance of 9,289 pupils. The Government high schools and unaided schools, numbering 20 each, were attended by 4,996 and 6,056 pupils, respectively, while the 22 Native States high schools had an aggregate attendance of 4,078. There was also one Municipal school at Pandharpur with a daily average attendance of 125 pupils.

Middle schools.

7. The middle schools numbered 318 with an attendance of 16,820 pupils. Of these, 6 were Government institutions, attended by 1,028 boys. Aided schools and Native States schools numbered 97 and 92, respectively. There were 49 unaided schools and 74 schools managed by District Local Boards and Municipalities.

Expenditure.

8. The total expenditure on secondary education for boys rose from Rs. 16,96,783 to Rs. 17,26,311. Contributions from provincial revenues amounted to Rs. 3,50,701, while fees realized Rs. 7,83,672.

Primary education: Boys.

9. The number of primary schools for boys rose from 8,219 to 8,260, but the number of pupils fell from 463,452 to 428,782. The large decrease in attendance was due to the fact that many of the schools were closed on account of plague. There were 10 Government schools as in the previous year. The number of District and Municipal schools rose from 4,342 to 4,374 but the attendance fell from 271,468 to 248,348. In the Native States, there were 2,028 schools with 107,921 pupils. The number of aided and unaided schools rose to 1,753 and 95, respectively, but the attendance decreased owing to plague.

Expenditure.

10. The total expenditure on primary education for boys rose from Rs. 30,59,950 to Rs. 30,81,003. Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 9,13,571.

Night schools.

11. The number of night schools fell from 107 to 100 and the attendance from 2,380 to 2,128.

Training schools.

12. There were 7 training schools for masters and 11 for mistresses with attendances of 402 and 174, respectively. Of these schools, 7 were managed by Government. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,59,809, of which Rs. 80,716 were contributed from provincial revenues.

Technical education.

13. The Poona College of Science has already been referred to above. The Sind Engineering School contained 17 pupils. The attendance at the School of Art rose from 423 to 450, and at the 19 industrial schools from 1,829 to 1,967. The three Medical Schools at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad had an aggregate attendance of 230 students, while the Veterinary College at Parel attracted 136 students, of whom 69 took the Diploma course. Agricultural and Commercial Schools numbered 6 and were attended by 226 pupils.

Female education.

14. The number of girls in public institutions fell from 81,477 in 1901 to 77,208 in the year under report. In addition 12,466 girls were educated in private institutions, making a combined total of 89,674 girls under instruction. Of this number 58 per cent. were Hindus, 25 per cent. Mahomedans and 7 per cent. Native Christians. The number of girls in the primary schools was 72,058, of whom 34,808 had not passed beyond the lowest stage. Girls in high and middle schools numbered 678, while the number of female students in Arts Colleges and other special schools was 289, of whom 174 were in training schools. Secondary schools for girls numbered 67 with an attendance of 4,861. Of these schools 59 were aided. There was one Government secondary school at Poona and one at Ahmedabad. Primary schools for girls numbered 775 attended by 48,197 pupils. Of this number 219 with 15,171 pupils were maintained by Native States and 326 with 17,352 pupils by Municipal and District Local Boards. There were 208 aided and 19 unaided schools with 13,933 and 1,560 pupils, respectively. The total expenditure on female education fell from Rs. 7,75,898 to Rs. 6,71,753, the contribution from provincial revenues amounting to Rs. 1,24,963.

European education.

15. The number of European and Eurasian pupils was 4,083, of whom 3,353 were instructed in institutions for Europeans and the rest in non-European institutions. 1,463 of the pupils were in the lower primary stage of instruction and 516 and 738 in the high and middle stages, respectively. Of the 45 schools, 44 were in receipt of grants-in-aid, including Rs. 84,396 from provincial revenues.

Mahomedan education.

16. The number of Mahomedans under instruction fell from 134,809 to 129,711. Of these, 93,293 were under instruction in public institutions, 96 per cent. being in primary schools. The number of passes however in the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations increased from 31 and 21 to 39 and 62, respectively. There were 85 Mahomedans in the Arts and Professional Colleges.

Aboriginal and hill tribes.

17. In the Central Division the number of aboriginal pupils fell from 1,480 to 1,244. Of these, 2 were in the Poona Training College, 10 in the Technical School at Dhulia and the rest in the primary schools. Special schools for Bhils and Kolis exist in the Khándesh and Poona Districts and in the Násik District 6 schools are under Koli teachers. In the Northern Division the number of pupils rose from 8,221 to 8,237. There were 39 special schools in the Surat District for the "Káliparaj," who are exempted from fees and receive books, clothes and scholarships. In Káthiáwár the number of aborigines receiving instruction rose from 16 to 26. In the Southern Division there are very few aborigines and there was only one school for them in the Kolába District, which has now been closed.

Depressed classes.

18. The number of pupils belonging to the depressed classes in the Central Division fell from 7,304 to 5,612 owing to plague. Of these, 3 were in secondary schools, 2 in training schools, 106 in industrial schools and the rest in primary schools. The aided mission schools form the most efficacious agency for the education of these classes. In the Northern Division the number of pupils decreased from 3,316 to 2,981. Of these, 5 were in secondary and the rest in primary schools. In the Southern Division and Sind the attendance was 1,561 and 126, respectively, and in Káthiáwár 13 only.

Special classes.

19. The number on the rolls of the Rájkumár College fell from 43 to 38. Of the Kumárs who joined during the year, two came from the Southern Marátha Country. The attendance at the Girásia School at Gondal decreased from 74 to 69, while the number of pupils at the Wadhwán Tálukdári School rose from 63 to 67. The Scott College at Sádra and the Vajiria Tálukdári School in the Rewa Kántha were also open during the year.

Yerávda Reformatory School.

The number of boys upon the rolls on 1st January 1902 was 123 and 23 more were admitted during the year, while 25 were discharged, 19 on expiry of sentence and 6 on account of superannuation. One boy was re-transferred to Jath State. The average daily number was 125, which is five more than the school accommodation. In spite of this it was necessary to refuse 25 applications during the year. A large reduction in the number of boys over 16 was effected. Of the 23 boys admitted during the year, 12 had been convicted of theft, 4 of lurking house trespass and theft, 3 of abetment of theft, 2 of dacoity, 1 of receiving stolen property and 1 of endangering the public safety.

The boys' general behaviour was satisfactory. School offences numbered 17, two less than in 1901-1902. One monitor and another boy were sentenced to 12 and 6 months' imprisonment, respectively, for attempting to escape. Admissions into hospital numbered 109 as against 75 in

the previous year. Ague and itch were the chief illnesses. No death occurred during the year. Of the 25 boys discharged during the year inquiry showed that one had died and two could not be found. The other 22 were all engaged in honest work, 11 following the trade learnt in the Reformatory. The percentage of boys bad and reconvicted has been reduced very considerably.

The total maintenance charges were Rs. 15,724 as against Rs. 15,689 in 1901-1902. The net profit from earnings rose from Rs. 281 to Rs. 730.

2. Literature and the Press.

For details *vide* Appendices to the Annual Reports on Native Publications and Native Press for 1902-1903 and Table No. XII.—Press appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1902-1903.

Native Publications.

The number of publications increased from 1,288 to 1,334. Of these, 701 were books and 633 periodicals. The number of books in English was 67; books in Gujárati increased to 266 and in Maráthi to 128. Poetry and religion were, as usual, the principal subjects (253 as against 242 books being registered), while miscellaneous subjects numbered 151. Of the 633 periodicals, 443 treated of miscellaneous topics, while 44 were on medical subjects and 62 on religion. There was no vernacular publication during the year of special significance or merit.

Newspapers.

At the end of the year 1902 there were 148 newspapers and 6 periodicals against 147 newspapers and 5 periodicals in 1901. 22 newspapers were newly started during the year and 20 old publications ceased to exist. Out of the total of 154 newspapers and periodicals, 25 per cent. were published in the City of Bombay, 28 per cent. in the Central Division and the rest distributed over the other Divisions and Native States. The *Kesari* again had the largest circulation (14,000), while the *Kál* increased its circulation from 3,500 to 5,400. As in the previous year, the *Bombay Samáchár*, with a daily circulation of 4,000, headed the list of Gujaráti papers.

The Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII was a topic of never-failing interest, but adverse comments were made upon the visits of Native Chiefs to England. All captious criticism, however, was hushed at the sudden news of the King's illness, which evoked universal expressions of deep sympathy and sorrow. The proposal to charge the Indian Treasury with the cost of the entertainment of the Indian guests in England was the occasion for bitter indignation in both the sober and scurrilous sections of the Native Press. The Delhi Darbar was emphatically condemned by a majority of the newspapers as an unjustifiable extravagance and an empty display. Lord Curzon's defence of the Darbar failed to satisfy the Press, which, with a few exceptions, did not seem to appreciate its wide political significance, although it was generally conceded that the encouragement of Indian arts and industries by the Exhibition was a redeeming feature of the ceremony. The proposal to select two young Kumárs as "Pages-of-Honour" to the Viceroy was bitterly assailed. Nevertheless Lord Curzon's popularity with the more sober section of the Native Press remained undiminished and the suggested extension of his tenure of office was warmly welcomed. Lord Salisbury's retirement called forth adverse comments on his policy in regard to India, which was looked upon as a policy of "reaction and repression." The appointments of Lord Kitchener to the command of the Indian army and of Sir Antony MacDonell to the India Council were approved of. The attitude of the Press towards the Boer war was scarcely modified during the year and the news of peace was received with general apathy. Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the constitution of the Universities Commission and the Commission's Report roused a storm of adverse criticism, especially with regard to the principle laid down that "in all matters relating to education, efficiency must be the first and paramount consideration." The circular letter of the Government of India on the subject of the Report was on the whole considered satisfactory. The appointment of the Indian Police Commission was viewed with general approval and evoked widespread interest. Exception was taken to the Secretary of State's Despatch to the Government of India on the Report of the last Famine Commission and the Resolution of the Bombay Government in regard to the remission of famine arrears produced much hostile criticism. This was, however, abandoned on Sir James Monteath's explanatory statement in Council which was considered satisfactory. The general plague policy of Government was not a subject of serious complaint, but the admission of 26 European doctors for plague duty was sharply criticised and the wholesale inoculation contemplated by the Punjab Government was described as "a gigantic mistake." The catastrophe at Mulkoval called forth an outburst of indignation. The Native Press criticised the financial policy of Government with some acerbity, a certain class of papers attributing the budget surplus to the "artificial currency policy." Lord George Hamilton's budget speech was termed "singularly optimistic." The action of the Viceroy in the 9th Lancers case was generally applauded. The Tilak case evoked insinuations of prejudice from the Brahmin organs. The only legislative measures that seriously occupied the attention of the Native Press were the Sugar Duties Bill, the Cantonments House Accommodation Bill and the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill. The Sugar Duties Bill was regarded unfavourably and

alleged to have been passed in the interests of the Mauritian planters. The Cantonments House Accommodation Bill was denounced as arbitrary and unjust. The insanitary condition of the Ahmedabad Municipality and the revised drainage scheme for Poona were freely discussed in the Press. The operations of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, particularly the Colába Reclamation Scheme, met with the utmost opposition. Among topics relating to Native States the question of the Berars and the deposition of the Mahárája of Panna occupied prominent places. The Coronation List of British Honours was very favourably received, but the Indian Honours List was adversely criticized as too meagre and not befitting the occasion.

3. Arts and Sciences.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

Numerous additions were made to various sections of the Museum. The total number of visitors was 815,936 with a daily average attendance of a little over 2,606 as against 668,700 visitors and a daily average of 2,136 in the previous year. The cost fell from Rs. 10,362 to Rs. 7,644.

Karáchí Museum.

2. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,190 as against Rs. 1,188 in the previous year. Receipts were only Rs. 1,335 against Rs. 2,000. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 1,656.

Among private contributions were some relics from the ruins of Brahmanabad presented by Mr. F. Gleadow and a set of 40 Lithographic Plates illustrating Westwood's Catalogue of Phasmidæ presented by the Trustees of the British Museum.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey of Western India.

The Superintendent's tour was chiefly confined to the Berárs, Central India and Rájputána, but short visits were paid to Ahmedabad, Bijápur, Kárli, Karmála and Hyderabad (Sind). It was proposed to utilize the Nagárkhána at Bijápur for a museum. Estimates of Rs. 10,656 and Rs. 30,778 were approved for repairs to the Ahmedabad and Bijápur buildings respectively. The chief works proposed were the repairing of the Sidi Basír's mosque and tomb at Ahmedabad and of the Gol Gumbaz and Ibrahim Rauza at Bijápur. An expenditure of Rs. 16,821 was incurred during the year on the conservation of ancient monuments, including special repairs to the Ibrahim Rauza at Bijápur and the Adalaj step-well at Ahmedabad.

During the year the Director-General visited Ahmedabad and Bijápur.

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CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

1.—ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

1. No change took place in the permanent strength of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Presidency. The Government Chaplains numbered 25, in addition to whom 8 Clergymen from various Missionary organisations were in receipt of salaries from Government.

2. The number of churches or buildings used for public worship amounted to 61, of which 50 are consecrated. No new church was consecrated during the year. The cemetery at Miraj was consecrated on 25th July 1902.

2.—ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

1. The establishment consisted of one Senior Chaplain, one Junior Chaplain lent from the Bengal Presidency, two Junior Chaplains, one Chaplain on probation and six officiating Chaplains.

2. Services were held regularly at six stations in Government Churches and at other stations in Mission Churches, School-rooms and Railway Institutes.

2. Stationery.

The value of stock in hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,76,671 and additions to the value of Rs. 7,19,392 were made during the year. The issues amounted to Rs. 6,52,425, leaving a balance of stores at the end of the year worth Rs. 3,33,903. The increase in receipts and issues was due to larger supplies having been made during the year under review, especially to printing presses.

3. General Miscellaneous.

1.—GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings fell to Rs. 4,36,712 and the total expenditure, including wear and tear of plant and a book charge of Rs. 17,400 for the rent of the Press building, fell to Rs. 3,68,043, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 68,669. The decrease in the earnings was chiefly due to the cessation of famine work and to the transfer of a portion of the stock forms to the Yerávda Prison Press. The decrease in expenditure was mainly due to the non-payment of grain compensation allowances and the absence of famine work.

2.—GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, KARÁCHI.

The gross earnings fell from Rs. 57,542 to Rs. 49,994 and the expenditure from Rs. 40,131 to Rs. 38,894. The profits thus amounted to Rs. 11,100 against the previous year's record figures of Rs. 17,411. A large falling off of Rs. 7,236 occurred under the heading of "English forms and books," due almost entirely to the curtailment of reports and returns.

3.—GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE, POONA.

During the year 1,665 district, táluka and village maps were printed, the total number of copies struck off being 59,030 as compared with last year's figures of 2,026 maps and 57,578 copies. The number of miscellaneous maps, forms, etc. printed amounted to 2,188, of which 1,093,134 copies as against 869,292 in 1901-1902 were struck off. The book value of official unpaid work rose to Rs. 95,901, while the paid work realised Rs. 13,273 as against Rs. 22,754 in the preceding year, the total value of the work turned out at the office, inclusive of miscellaneous cash receipts, standing at Rs. 1,14,297 as against Rs. 1,10,318 for the previous year.

Expenditure rose slightly from Rs. 77,279 to Rs. 79,152, leaving the office with a credit balance of Rs. 35,144 as against Rs. 33,039 for 1901-1902.